137758 W

HENNESSY'S
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BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,218—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid Brand Milk
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 7 p.m.				
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6326
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284		
16th "	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10512
23rd "	OCEANA	6610		
30th "	BENGAL	4764	MONGOLIA	8503
6th Aug	PERSIA	7931		
13th "	VICTORIA	6322	EGYPT	7912
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLARAT	4890		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9550
17th "	VICTORIA	6322		
24th "	ARCADIA	6993	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st June, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 22nd July, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent,
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 97, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damilanovich	4,216	20th July 1904
† VINDOBONA	R. Cobol	4,331	22nd July "
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,899	29th Aug "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 600. 2nd Class Rs. 425. Saloon Rs. 650.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,581	27th July 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street. Fort Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

BIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principle with Shoes made on the premises of specially improved iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15 and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 20). Double Harness (Rs. 30). Trotting mares charged extra.

HORSES standing at livery on Commission 3/- or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17.- Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Veroal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CROUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

RETIRATTES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality, duly supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 2nd July, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th July, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th July, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

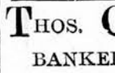
S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,010 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 26th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st July, 1904. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles	" 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
NUBIA	T. J. Knox	3,551	6th July,
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,909	21st "
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	3 091	19th Aug.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Buildings, Bombay. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

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HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIE THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER.

WHAT IS NEW

SOLID, ONE-PIECE FRAME.
WIDE BALL BEARINGS at Typebars.
TWO SHIFT KEYS, two Shifts each.
BACK SPACER KEY.
AUTOMATIC RIBBON REVERSE.
WHEEL ESCAPEMENT, giving ordinary and speed action.
POINTER, showing vertical and lateral position of the writing.
UNIQUE PAPER REGULATOR.
JUSTIFIER to condense a word or line.
AUTOMATIC PAPER RELEASE.
PAPER FEEDING GUIDES.
BALL-BEARINGS, added at many places.

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ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,

50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,

OF LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF TWELVE CORNER BENT

FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.

SOLE AGENTS,

Bombay, July, 1903.

THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on receipt of INTIMATION, Board Steamers on their arrival at Port Said, Marseilles, Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as to Clearing and Forwarding Baggage &c. [illegible]

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THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA

ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815, AT BOMBAY 1842.

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VINO SACRO,
A perfect Church Wine.

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"Extra Dry" CHAMPAGNE.

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COMMENDADOR PORT.

C. P. & CO.'S BURGUNDIES,
A Blood-Making Wine.

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RARE OLD COGNAC,

A CHOICE LIQUEUR, 28 YEARS OLD.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.

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McDOWELL & CO.'S, LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIA"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India,

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MERIT ALONE HAS KEPT

BARTLETT CLINCHER TYRES For CYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES, MOTOR CARS.

FIRST DETACHABLE PNEUMATIC TYRE INVENTED. (1890.)

EASIEST TO DETACH.

HAVE NO WIRES.

TO THE FRONT.

RESILIENT. RELIABLE. DURABLE.

THOROUGHLY VULCANISED. WILL STAND ANY CLIMATE.

THE NORTH BRITISH RUBBER Co., LTD., EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET "CYCLING FOR PLEASURE" MONTHLY PRICE

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

PROVISION MANUFACTURERS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING,

JOHN MOIR & SON, LD., LONDON.

Large Stocks, for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, at

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST.

WHOLESALE RATES for Clubs, Regimental Messes and Institutes, and other large Consumers.

SPECIAL TRADE RATES for Merchants.

All Correspondence and Orders should be addressed to the Company's Sole Representatives in Bombay Presidency.

SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.

A. HERRMANSON & CO.,

60, WILSON STREET,
FINSBURY,
LONDON, E.C.

(A. HERRMANSON, late 40 years' partner in R. D. WARBURG & Co., London.)

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

Desire for imports sole representation for England and European Continent.

BANK CREDITS, IF REQUIRED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY, 1904.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION

STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON [illegible]

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION [illegible]

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation, is a very good Medium for Advertisements.

"Bombay Gazette" Offices, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3-30 P.M., for the following objects :—

(1.) To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts upto 30th ultimo.

(2.) To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. L. M. Moses and Mr. William Greaves who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 1st July, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the Rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application, on and after MONDAY, the 11th inst. to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1904.

By Order of the Board,

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 1st July, 1904.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

ATTENTION is invited to the REDUCTION of RATES with ADEN and other places in ARABIA, EGYPT and all places in EAST and SOUTH AFRICA and ADJACENT ISLANDS which come into force from the 1st July, 1904.

E. A. KENYON,
Chief Superintendent, Bombay Office.

Bombay, 30th June, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership hitherto existing between CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, WILLIAM FLOWERS HAMILTON, and ALISTER FORBES under the Style or Firm of Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co., EXPIRED by effluxion of time on the 30th of June last and that the business of the said Firm will in future be carried on under the same style, by Charles Henry Buchanan Forbes and Alister Forbes only.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1904.

WANTED.—For the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, a RESIDENT SUPERINTENDENT, EUROPEAN. Salary Rs. 200 per Mensem (inclusive), and Free Quarters, Preference will be given to applicants who furnish satisfactory proof that they are of sober habits, and have been accustomed to manage a large staff. Applications to be made by letter only, will be received up to the 15th July 1904, and should be addressed :—

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Bombay.

Bombay, 18th June, 1904.

WHY SUFFER ?

SEND particulars of your DISEASE with Two Anna Stamps for advice to
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway, Madras.

THE KHANA KITAB,

By "SARAH."

AN INCOMPARABLE COLLECTION OF RECIPES FOR THE KITCHEN.

Invaluable to the Housekeeper.

ONE RUPEE.

COMBRIDGE & Co.,
BOMBAY

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 15
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
59 Bridge St., Glasgow.

PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following, on remitting £1-5-0 to above address :

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
1 " " Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements."
Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
" "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who on going home, join our classes previous to going up for Examination.

GREAT AMERICAN CURE.

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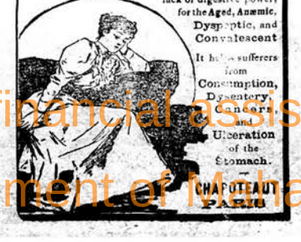

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	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 6	47 6	37 11		20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13		21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15		22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1		23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4		24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7		25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10		26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14		27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2		28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6		29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11		30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0		31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6		32
33	29 8	59 15	45 5	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12		33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3		34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10		35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2		36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11		37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5		38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	44 15		39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10		40
41	38 6	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6		41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4		42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3		43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4		44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6		45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ.
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND REN

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Li

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy,
Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin
Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar.
Karrachee, Rangoon, Newera Eiya, Mombasa
Steamer Point, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. FAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—broken down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), or symptoms are much the same), the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits, a want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—additional power.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3
than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and useless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

THE CHEAPEST
PEG WHISKY. OTB
Rs. 27 per Dozen.
Only one Trial will satisfy.
SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.
Suppliers by the Bottle
DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 30.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	2901 3-4	= + 3-16
3 do. Reates	4/8	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	4105 3-4	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	4/85 1-4	= — 1-8

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 1-8	= + 1-8
2 months hence	26 1-16	= + 1-8
Spot in New York	56 3-4	= + 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Parisch eques	25'21	= + 1
Berlin	20'40 1-4	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4'87 1-8	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-8 per cent	= do
6 " " "	2 1-4 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	4 per cent	= + 1 1-4
7 day market loans	3 1-4 per cent	= unchanged

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 23 J.-A., buyers
Brown 30 1-3 J.-A., done } steady

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 33 3-4 A.-S. sellers firmer.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 1-8

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Almvick and Ernest Simons,

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6'12 + 8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 13-16 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed easier.

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
5'78	5'74	5'61
—3	—1	
Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'53	5'22	5'17
+1	+1	+1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5'15	5'14	5'14
+2	+2	+2

Receipts at U. S. Ports 4,000
Do. last year 2,900
Exports to Great Britain 21,000
Do. do Continent 10,000

In New York—
Spot ..... 10'25 unchgd
Futures, month of July ..... 10'29 —5
Do. do. December ..... 9'47 —5

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 10 11-16 unchgd
Futures, month of Sept. ..... 9'55 —6
Do. do. Dec. ..... 9'28 —6
Tone at close ..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 30th June, 1904 :—

Cotton	4,832 bales.
Wheat	14,295 cwts.
Linseed	22,928 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	10,511 "
Gingellyseed	3,493 "
Poppyseed	4,033 "
Groundnuts	93 "
Castorseed	8,812 "
Rice	8,311 "
Myrabolams	914 "
Cottonseed	2,091 "
Mowrasced	2,66 "
Gram	270 "
Jowar	9,826 "
Maize	nil "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY JULY 1.

REPORTS received from up-country since our last mail advices, show that there has been a spell of fine weather after the first burst of the rains. The temperature is again rising and a renewed advance of the monsoon is now anxiously looked for. The slack season is in full swing in Bombay, and in nearly all branches of trade complaints are made of the absence of new orders coming to hand. In Cotton there is no improvement to record. Advices from Europe and America show a renewed decline in prices, and spot Middling cotton in Liverpool is now 6'12 on per lb. a rate which has not been touched since the last week in November. Since then the highest point reached was 8'96 on the 2nd February. During the month of June a decline of one penny per lb. has been established in face of a falling off in the visible supply of 470,000 Bales in the four weeks ending the 24th June.

In oilseeds the markets have remained steady and a moderate demand from shippers was current throughout the week Exports of wheat are fairly heavy from Bombay and a large export continues from Karachi.

Sterling exchange is quiet but steady. The enquiry for remittance is very small for this time of the year. Councils were allotted at one thirty-second lower than last week. Money is in plentiful supply. The Government paper settlement passed off quietly on the 30th June, and quotations show little or no fluctuations throughout the week.

COTTON.

Prices of Americans continue to show a further decline, which is apparently due to the good reports received of the growing crop. Occasional reactions are advised which are invariably followed by still lower quotations. The premium on ready cotton compared with futures is gradually being reduced, and this is caused entirely by the smaller consumption of the world's spinners. A continuation of this policy will bring about a larger visible supply at the end of this season than we had last year, notwithstanding the reduction in the crop. And with a continuation of the present favourable weather in the Southern States normal conditions will again prevail in the trade, and actual supply and demand will then be the ruling factors in current prices. In the meanwhile the future entirely depends on the growing crop, and the trade seems content to await developments.

The following are the daily spot prices of Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York during the week :—

	Liverpool	New York.
June 24th	6'14	11'05
" 25th	6'14	11'05
" 27th	6'22	11'25
" 28th	6'21	10'85
" 29th	6'04	10'85
" 30th	6'12	10'85

In our local market business continues to drag. After the 25th June, Official prices were reduced, but throughout the month they were more or less nominal, and transactions have been confined to Spot business only. With the end of the month a small straggling enquiry appeared from exporters to complete shipments, and the mills have continued their hand to mouth purchases throughout the week. The trade is therefore very slack, even more so than usual at this season of the year. Reports from up-country show that the rainfall during the week has been more or less limited, but this is not altogether unseasonable, as it gives the farmers more time to prepare the land after the first rains have fallen. A renewal of good rains throughout the country by the middle of July is required, but a sufficient fall has already been received in most districts to enable operations to get a fair start. These remarks do not apply to Guzerat and Kathiawar where early rain is now wanted.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	23 904
Receipts from 1st Oct. to June 30th	20,35,052
Shipments for week to Europe	50,23
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	9,085
Total	14,108

Shipments from 1st Oct. to June 30th

Europe	2,721
Japan	48,332
China	22,800
Coast Ports	14,558
Total	12,12,911
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	5,463
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	Nil

The total receipts of cotton in Bombay from 1st October 1903 to 30th June 1904 show a falling off of 337,077 bales compared with the same period last season. In this reduction 230,000 bales of Bengals are included.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.

Estimated sales	bales 5,000	
Imports	do 2,000	
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5'66	5'55	5'39
—3	—6	—5
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5'19	5'14	5'12
—3	—3	—3
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.	
5'11	5'11	
—3	—3	

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The oilseeds markets have been steady to firm since our last report and a fairly large business has taken place. Linseed was firm and large purchases were reported early in the week at Rs. 5/8. Sellers later on advanced the rate to Rs. 5/11 which has checked the enquiry for export, though speculative bazaar purchases were made. In Rapeseed a moderate turnover was reported at previous rates in a steady market. Poppyseed was firm and advanced to Rs. 5/9 with some enquiry from shippers and dealers. Castorseed also closes firm with a fair business reported at Rs. 21 1/2, showing an advance of Re. 1 per candy. Wheat remains steady with some demand for shipment in the local market.

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Cotton	23,904 bales
Wheat	74,802 cwts
Linseed	1,05,454 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	59,593 "
Gingellyseed	14,339 "
Poppyseed	10,047 "
Groundnuts	623 "
Castorseed	41,271 "
Rice	35,479 "
Myrabolams	6,708 "
Cottonseed	10 245 "
Mowrasced	7,908 "
Gram	5,481 "
Jowar	37,201 "
Maize	nil "

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone steady		
Ready	5 9 0	5 10 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4 15 0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 7 6	
Yellow Gunsrat, Ready	5 8 6	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady		
Ready	5 9 0	
Castorseed—Tone steady		
Ready	20 1-2	21 1-2
WHEAT.—Tone steady		
Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs 27	
Club, No. 1	Rs 27 1-2	

FREIGHT.

The market is a shade easier this week as shippers refuse to follow the advance asked by sellers, and very little business is reported. Quotations are 15s. 3d. to 15s. 6d. July shipment, according to port enquired, with Trieste Venice at 16s. August shipment, open ports 14s. 6d. and September 14 December 14s. 3d. The Hansa Line is said to be quoting 15s. 9d. July and 14s. 9d. August-September.

The charters reported since last mail left are as follows :—

S. S. Clan Gordon at 15s. 6d. 1 p.p. July loading.
S. S. Clodmoor at 15s. 6d. 1 p.p. July loading.

MONEY.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June	3	do
Bank of Madras do 31st May	5	do

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 25th June last, as compared with that of the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	2,80,952	Increase
Other Deposits	9,43,874	Increase
Sundries	48,031	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	18,423	Decrease.
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged	
Credits on Securities	4,31,007	Decrease.
Loans do.	25,495	Decrease.
Bills discounted & purchased	89,011	Increase.
Balance with other Banks	1,80,817	Decrease.
Sundries	10,346	Increase.
Cash	18,46,216	Increase.

The above figures show a decline of 13'64 lakhs in the trade demand.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a rise of 85 lakhs, and that of the Bank of Madras a rise of 17 1-4 lakhs. The Official Bank rates in the three Presidency towns are unchanged from last week. The local money market is abnormally easy, and the quotations for short fixed deposits are quite nominal.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

The following are the latest returns as published in the "Gazette of India" for the 22nd June: —

	Rs.
Silver coin	11,25,78,383
Gold coin and bullion	17,82,07,518
Silver held as security	nil
Total of notes in circulation	28,87,82,880.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 50 lakhs, no extra allotments having been made in that period. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday, 47'60 lakhs were taken in bills at 1s. 3 31-32d. and 2'40 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4d., tenderers at these rates receiving 15 per cent. This allotment shows a reduction of 1·32d. on the rates lately obtained. For next week the amount is reduced to forty lakhs.

The mail of the 17th June brings £130,000 silver and £40,000 gold, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 31,60,000
Bombay	" 13,10,000
Madras	" 5,30,000
Total	Rs. 50,00,000.

The mail of the 1st July brings £40,000 silver and £50,000 gold, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 30,20,000
Bombay	" 14,30,000
Madras	" 3,10,000
Total	Rs. 47,60,000

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market has shown no change in quotations since our last mail report. Bank T. T. at 1s. 3 31-32d. and on Demand at 1s. 4d. the are best available rates, and an enquiry for the former at even money, was not satisfied for ready delivery, though it is probably available for August. Three months sight credits were generally quoted at 1s. 4 5-32d. but last week's rate of 1s. 4 1-8d. was always to be obtained for the mail. We hear of little business passing either for ready or forward delivery.

Forward quotations are as follows.

	Bank T. T.	Bank Demand.	3 m.s. Credits.
August	1 4	1 4	1 4 5-32
September	1 4	1 4 1-32	1 4 3-16
October	1 4	1 4 1-32	1 4 7-32
November	1 4 1-32	1 4 1-16	1 4 1-4
December	1 4 1-31	1 4 1-16	1 4 9-32
January	1 4 1-16	1 4 1-16	1 4 9-32

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand 1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-32d to 1-8d
De do do 1s. 4 1-4 to 7-32d.
French Francs 8 do do ..... 169 3-4 to 1-2
Marks 3 do do ..... 138 to 137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 136
Shanghai 30 do do 187 1-2
Japan 30 do do 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There was a fair amount of activity early in the week, in this market, owing to the settlement, which passed off smoothly on the 30th June. Quotations remained steady at about 98-2, and budlees were made for the 1st August settlement at a difference of about 5 to 6 annas lower than cash. At the close there is little doing, but the tone of the market is quite steady. We quote :—

3 1-2 per cent. cash	Rs. 98-2
3 1-2 per cent 1st August	Rs. 97-13
3 per cent ready	Rs. 80-4

		Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust		1923	105 0
4 per cent "	"	1930	105 8
4 per cent "	"	1932	105 8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal		1926	103 4
4 per cent "	"	1943	104
5 per cent "	"	Term	115 117
5 per cent "	"	Sanitary	115 116
4 per cent Bo. Impt. "Trust		1959	104
4 per cent "	"	1963	104

BULLION.

Owing to steady advices from London the price of silver has advanced about three quarters of a rupee during the week. The daily off-take is about fifty bars. A moderate business is reported.

There is little doing in gold. Closing quatations are as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 0 6
Australian Bar Gold	24 0 9
Bombay	24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 2 3
Do. Dragons	15 0 0
Silver on duty Ready	26 12 0
Do. 1st settlement	26 12 0
Do. 2nd do.	26 11 0

PIECE GOODS.

Market continues exceedingly quiet with practically no demand from up-country, and prices quoted are more or less nominal, there being no buyers in the bazaar. Clearances are very small and there is no enquiry for forward shipment.

LOCAL YARNS.

The Yarn market is steady with an improved enquiry. Fully 15,000 bales have changed hands during the week and prices are 1-16 higher. Both Hongkong and Shanghai report a steady market with a fair offtake.

METALS.

There is a demand from Calcutta for Copper and Yellow Metal and deliveries from dealers' shops are fair but no forward business is reported and the market closes quiet. In Iron and Steel orders from the interior have fallen off as the rains have set in and there is very little doing in our local market. Spelter and quicksilver are quiet but steady.

COALS.

Sales are reported of Steel's Anthracite September shipment at Rs. 11-4. and of Seebpore also September shipment at Rs. 11-4. It is said one of the cargoes of coal damaged by fire and water has been sold at about Rs. 8-10 on Bunders. The market is quiet.

SHARES.

This market has not seen many fluctuations during the week. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,295. Commercials are quiet at Rs. 50. In Press Companies Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 525, Indian Cotton at Rs. 162 1/2. New Berars at Rs. 540, Hingolees at Rs. 145. Munmars at Rs. 257 1/2. In Mill Shares, Centrals Indias have changed hands at Rs.1,522 1/2, Swadeshis at Rs. 835, Colaba Land and Mill shares at Rs. 420. Chinas are unchanged at Rs. 555 Currimbhais at Rs. 630, Davids at Rs. 225, Framji Petits at Rs. 710, Indian Manufacturing Company shares have improved to Rs. 400. Manekji Petits have advanced to Rs. 2,140, Morarjis and Siolapurs are unchanged at Rs. 1,720 and Rs. 1,815 respectively. Presidency Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 570. Queen Mill shares have ruled at and about Rs. 505. Sassoon Cotton Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 715. Sassoon Silk Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 495 Kohinoors are steady at Rs. 355. Southern Marathas are unchanged at Rs. 115. In Miscellaneous list, Alcocks are steady at Rs. 267. Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 144. Bombay Barmahs have improved to Rs. 7,550. Quarter shares steady at Rs. 1,895. Kemps are unchanged at Rs. 248. Empire of India Life Assurance Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 75. Bombay Telephones are unchanged at Rs. 25 1/2. Treachers are steady at Rs. 555 G. D. Phillips have changed hands at Rs. 36. C. D. Port Caunings are quiet at Rs. 432 1/2. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valleys have changed hands at Rs. 392 1/2. Ahmedabad Printej have improved to Rs. 5.0. Ahmedabad Dholka are steady at par. The rest are unchanged.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The total profit of the Bank of Bombay for the half year ended 30th June last is Rs. 12,10,103-0-9. This will be applied as follows :—To dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum free from Income Tax, Rs. 6,00,000-0-0, transferred to fund for losses Rs. 2,00,000-0-0, transferred to dead stock account, Rs. 50,000-0 ; bonus to Staff and Pension Fund, Rs. 40,000-0-0 ; carried forward Rs. 3,20,153-0-9.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The Local Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank Ld., has received a telegram from the Head Office announcing that the net profit for the half-year ending 30th June amounts to yen. 1,300,000.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier
Surats	dull
Good Bhowingree	
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 3-4
3 percent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 1 4
Rae Silver	26 1-8

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£33,300,000 Increase £100,000
Public Deposits	Mutilated
Other Deposits	do
Govt. Securities	do
Other Securities	do
Notes and Gold	do
The Banks Reserve is 42 per cent of the Liabilities	

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY JULY 3.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral Smart in F.
Hymns—178, 182, 277 and 559.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong Canticles. Standford in B. flat
Hymns—264, 439 and 370.
Collections for—Cathedral Schools.
Daily Matins at 9-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Madras Time)

No morning Services.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—181, 2:5 and 31.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7-15 a.m.—, Morning Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for the work among the Blin'.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Choral—Celebration of the Holy Communion,
7 a.m.—Parade Service.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Offertories—during the day for Church Expenses.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion,
Hymns—3, 242 and 182.
5 p. m. Childrens Service.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon,
Hymns—311, 271 and 370.
Offertories for Church Expenses.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
(Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock)

8 a. m.—Matins and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Wednesday's Evensong and Sermon,
Chaplain Rev Oliver W. E. Grant.

St. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
6 p. m.—Evening Service,
Psalm—90, Tune 133.
Hymn—407.
Hymn—221.
Hymn—350.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA,

7-30 a.m.—Matins,
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral),
Hymns—151, 120, 398 and 182.
4-15 Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon,
Hymns—408, 393, and 370.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
(Waudby Road.)

8 a m—Sunday School,
11 a. m.—United Service, (St Andrew's Church,)
4-30 p.m.—Fellowship Association,
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S. Crichton.
Holy Communion,
Hymns—459, 170 and 417,
Psalm—100 103 1-4.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club.)

8-30 a. m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Speaker for both services Rev. J. O'Brien.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE,
Bombay, July 2,

1. There will be Drill for Recruits in the Town Hall next Tuesday the 5th July from 5-30 p.m.
2. A Semaphore signalling class for trained members will be held at the Town Hall next Tuesday the 5th instant at 5-30.
3. As many members as possible should attend.
4. There will be Test Pegging on the Back Bay Sands next Tuesday morning the 5th instant at 7 a.m.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

JULY 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATI N.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. via Amoor prefert.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable, Cayenne—Pinheros, interrupted 4-3-03).
Cable Dominique—Martinique, and St. Lucia—Martinique interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-03)
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and Code addresses should not be used, (4-8-03).
Cables between Vladivostok and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams, (18-2-04).
The Vladivostok route being temporarily closed.
Telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication "via Siberia" the charges are the same as by the Vladivostok route (25-2-04).
Cable Nagasaki Fusan interrupted 8-6-04.
Following Press rates come into force on 1st July via Hombay Aden and Perim ten annas, Suakim eleven annas, Durban one pence two annas, other places in South Africa one rupee three annas per word respectively (30-5-04
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier beyond Manpuro.
Saigon Bangkok route interrupted (30-6-04).
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted between Kanburi and Bangkok (1-7-04).
Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the Public Cable Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 1st July 1904.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	30th	3	55 p.m.	9	19
Teheran	1st	2	24 p.m.	9	30
	1st	2	25 p.m.	9	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 1st July, 1904.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	57	0	1
" Karachi	0	14	0	1
" Madras	0	24	0	7

RAILWAY RETURN.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 18th June 1904, on 504-35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,23,000	2,15,000	4,000	3,44,000
Or per mile of railway	248	426	8	682
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	28,87,341	55,75,626	1,19,291	85,77,251
Total for 18 weeks	30,07,341	57,90,626	1,23,291	89,21,258
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,11,848	2,21,971	939	3,37,458
Per mile of Ry.-do.	243	437	2	732
Total to corresponding date do.	27,56,310	62,16,575	1,05,447	99,78,332

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 6,542
Decrease to date ..... " 1,57,674

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line Cash strickly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUNT—June 3, at Calcutta, the wife of A R Hunt, E & C Forests, of a daughter.
MORRIS—June 25, at Mhow, the wife of Lieutenant C T Morris, 103rd Infantry, of a son.
SUDLER—SEN—May 28, at Gauhat, Assam, to the wife of F W Sudmersen, a son.
ST. JOHN—KELLY—June 28, at Gangootiya, Barakar, to Mr and Mrs L St John Kelly, a son.

MARRIAGE.

JUDSON—FOLEY—June 8, at St George's Church, Gorakhpur, Edward W A Judson, to Isabel Mary, daughter of E G Foley, Esq.

DEATHS.

ENGLER—June 12, at "Chatswood," Egmore, Madras, Dr John Egger, Specialist, after a brief illness.
SLANE—June 17, at Deora Doon, Thomas Slane, late of the General Secretariat U P of A & O, aged 58 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 1-45m. 2-9a. Low water, 7-11m., 8-51a
P. and O. s. s. Oriental, with English mails of 17th ult., due to arrive at day-light.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Silver Jubilee of the "Gujerati" newspaper, meeting at "Chimee Baug," Girgaum Back Road, 3 p.m.
Football, Cooperage.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. & C. I. R. Gymkhana.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 2-41m., 2-41a. Low water, 7-49 m., 8

THE
NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB,
Manufacture Everything they deal in, including
TUSSAH SERGES
specially designed for Bombay wear to stand daily washing.
SUPERFINE CASHMERES
for LADIES' COSTUMES,
in 60 Shades,
54" wide, Rs. 3-0 per yard.
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SUITINGS FOR THE HILLS, SCHOOL HOME OR SHIKAR.
NAVY SERGES,
NAVY WORSTEDS,
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For YACHTING and AT SEA.
BLANKETS for HORSE, SERVANT, ARMY, HOSPITAL and BED.
Knitted Cholera Belts, As. 9 to Rs. 1-4,
All Army Necessaries and all Classes of Woollen
(*but no Cotton or Linen*)
GOODS.
Officers Commanding Regiments and Quartermasters are respectfully requested to send for our Price List of
REGIMENTAL GOODS.
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BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
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COUPE & CO.'S STEEL WHEELS
WITH
GUNMETAL and MALLEABLE IRON HUBS.
CARRIAGE SUNDRIES
consisting of
SPRINGS, AXLES, LAMPS, HOODSTOCKS, SHAFTS, HOOD LEATHERS, LEATHER CLOTH, etc., etc.
SADDLERY GOODS.
HARNESSES, SADDLES, BITS, & CURBS, HEAD COLLARS, KNEE CAPS, BOOTS, BUCKLES, REINS, etc., etc.
LARGE STOCK ALWAYS KEPT.
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OIL HEATERS.
PORTABLE,
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Imitation is the Highest Flattery!
We will give
Rs. 5,000
FIRST PRIZE, Rs. 2,000 CASH
To the purchasers of any one of the following articles:—
Set of STUDS or CHAIN, Re. 1/8.
Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2/8.
Set of PURE SILVER STUDS, Rs. 3.
English Lever Round TIMEPIECE, (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 3/8.
English Lever Square TIMEPIECE, (WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4/8.
Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH, (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 7/8.
WILL YOU READ THIS?
[Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a Guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]
Prize Tickets issued free of cost up to the 6th August Inst., and the drawing will be held on the 13th August 1904, on the Art Union Principle in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Re. 3 to Rs. 110.
PRIZES.

	Rs.
Prize Cash	2,000
1 Do.	200
1 Do.	100
20 Prizes Rs. 10 each	200
500 Do. 5	2,500
523 Prizes	Rs. 5,000

EXTRA PRIZE, Rs. 300.
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THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the uncharted High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hay's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Corrie's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1823 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 126 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.
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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Rout to India and the eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 2 Annas. Coloured map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre, 3932 tons, Captain G Fishenden, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cape Town, 4th June in ballast.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1981 tons, Captain C Pen, will sail to-day for Zanzibar via Mormugoa with a general cargo and 85 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Capt M R Hill.....Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Oomdr H C Somerville.....Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....De Berry.....31-5 R I Marine
R I M S Canning.....Wilson.....R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator..Comdr T H Heming Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat Baluchi.....
Do Karoo.....
Do Pathan.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 1.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Gencchand bg	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	639	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Jelunga	3391	Windebank			M M & Co
Avoca	3419	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1218	Carey			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Urania	3581	Thomson			M M & Co
Delia	2201	Forbes			M M & Co
Vanda	2161	Spinner			M M & Co
Scoundra	1675	Babbs			M M & Co
Minturno	3530	Mackay			M M & Co
Islanda	3369	Anderson			M M & Co
Java	970	Carey			M M & Co
Jellore	1491	Allen			M M & Co
Wartenfels	2352	Rose			Glade & Co
Nadera	1158	Metcalfe			B & P S N Co
Henry Hodgson	1593	Kemp			B & P S N Co
Imaum	2704	Penderby			K Nixon & Co
Dagfred	639	Milberg			F F Campbell & Co
Pantea	3539	Lettwich			Arbuthnot & Co
Mogna	772	Macgregor			M M & Co
King Arthur	1041	Burrell	F Gulf	29	B & P S N Co
Uganda	3502	Eldridge			M M & Co
Onda	3410	Robertson			M M & Co
Rajputana	3910	Craig			M M & Co
Saugtia	1478	Baldoe	F Gulf	30-1	M M & Co
Clan Macintyre	3932	Fishenden			T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCES DOCK.

Ton	Ca	Shed.	Vessel.	Dr.	Destination	Date	Agent.
A	Welsh Prince		3218	Deoull	Antwerp	9-7	W & A G
G	Clan Macalister		3561	Sterling	Hamburg	7-7	F Muir & Co
D	Ismailia		3381	Stebbins	Stream	6-7	M M & Co
F	Famnia		2705	LeMarchand	Liverpool	9-7	M M & Co
G	Mahamudi		1292	Gulay	Jeddah	4-7	B & P S N Co
H	Nasoli		812	Mycrost	Jeddah	4-7	B & P S N Co
K	St Dunston		3170	Forley	Hull	29-6	K Nixon & Co
M	Hoogly		1950	Lofoo	Aden	4-7	B I S N Co
O	Sofala		1781	Ulrich	Zanzibar	2-7	A Strandes
P	Akbar		1140	Baldwin	Mauritius	17-7	H C Joosub
Q	Umba		1969	Williams	Dodjie	4-7	I M & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Courland	750	Abrahim	M Goa	2-7	Shepherd
Mahamadi	511	Hoosein	Karachi	5-7	Shepherd
Puri	827	Ahmed	Jaffa	6-7	Shepherd
Bahadur	622	Kassim	Aden	7-7	Sind & Co
Imaravati	912	Mahomed			Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Nubia	319	Knox	Liverpool	6-7	W & A G Co
4	Clan Forbes	3147	Allister	London	27-6	F Muir
7	Clyde-dale	2206	Lundsburg	Hamburg	30-6	M M & Co
10&11	Ellcenfels	3597	Breiting	Cochin		Glade & Co
14	Dundurn	622	Cameron	Aden	7-7	B I S N Co
15	Imaravati	912	Malcolmd			Shpd & Co
16	Dumna	702	Williams	Cochin		M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Clan Macintyre	Fishenden	Cape Town, June 4

The steamer Sultan Captain C Pens, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Zanzibar via Mormugoa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Names.	Tons.	From
26	Zibenhia	2591	Rangoon
26	Bohemia	2061	Liverpool
26	Singra	1912	Rangoon
27	Sirdhana	2074	Bombay
27	Rauee	3554	Bombay
27	Sutherland	2.77	Kateepe
27	Vortigaro	1558	Durban
27	Oakley	2710	Karachi
24	Tara	3650	Rangoon
24	Argyll	2282	Bombay
12	Gibraltar	2473	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

June	Names.	Tons.	For
24	Ethopia	2969	Rangoon
27	Bahgalia	1935	Rangoon
27	Lon of Airlie	2275	Bombay
28	Ikhoea	3384	Bombay
28	Simoom	2379	Kurrachee
28	Orissa	3325	Bombay
28	Pachumba	541	Chittagong
28	Vasala	2164	Bombay
28	Vienna	2633	Bombay
19	Cydonia	1021	Penang
29	Statesman	4001	London
29	Kate Castle	3497	B & New York
29	Siugh	1912	Rangoon

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	From
16	Arroyo	Calcutta
27	Okhla	Rangoon
27	Clan Murray	Cocanada
27	Ardito	Venice
28	Falls of Keltie	Calcutta
28	Clan Stuart	Coconada
18	Harpha	Rangoon
26	Clan Ferguhar	Liverpool
28	Pongola	Calcutta

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Buchanan arrived in London on the morning of the 30th instant.

ADEN, JUNE 30TH 8-45 P.M.

The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa, left to-day.

JULY 1.

The P and O Company's steamer Peninsular, with the homeward mails of the 25th ultimo arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day.

The German East Africa Line steamer Bundesrath, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 1st instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer Levanzo left Aden for Bombay on the 30th June at 9 p.m., and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 6th July (evening.)

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—93 bales wool C Nanjee; 103 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 59 bales wool D Kalianjee; 39 bales wool Jethia Dongersee; 7 bales wool Doongersee Megjee

FOR MANCHESTER.

Nubia s—8 bales yarns The Textile Manufg Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Welsh Prince s—550 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 140 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co; 2 bales yarn The Textile Manufg Co; 2021 cwt rapeseed Wadjee Boonur

FOR DIEPPE.

Omba s—20003 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers

FOR HAMBURG.

Liebenfels s—330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 140 cwt skins J Nurbhoram; 200 cwt gum G Sojpal; 40.0 cwt wheat W and A Graham and Co; 1750 cwt oil cake Glade and Co; 2000 bales cotton fly J C Todiwalla; 90 cwt oilnanam M J Joomabhoy and Co; 2091 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets W Wood and Sons

FOR TRIESTE.

Fultala s—82 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Ferguson s—1000 cwt rapeseed Nanjee Khairaj and Co 6 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES

Nubia s—90 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co; 1500 cwt taelseed and 1612 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers

FOR GENOA.

Clane Ferguson s—21 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers

FOR NEW YORK.

Nubia s—20 cases ganja powder F Fischer and Co

JULY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Fultala s—18 bales wool N gokaldas.
Nubia s—150 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 500 bales cotton Gaudum and Co; 50 bales wool C Nanjee; 125 bales wool H A M Cosman; 11 bales wool G Goomanmal; 12 bales wool F F Campbell and Co; 13 bales wool J Karra; 189 bales cotton waste Trabjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Liebenfels s—1000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co.
Clan Macalister s—50 cwt gaudi medicine N Perozshaw and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Ferguson s—391 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Welsh Prince s—1000 cwts rapeseed Ernst Lam and Co; 6000 cwt rapeseed Nanjee Khairaz and Co; 1000 cw. rapeseed David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Nubia s—8 bales yarn Brady Brady and Co; 55 bales cotton fly W Wood and Sons.

FOR YORK.

Nubia s—11 bales hemp Kiddie Domeresy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—660 cwt gingelyseed and 271 cwt mustardseed John Fachli; 1004 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 25th June 1904.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills.

1.	Amount to be remitted during 1904-05	£16,500,000
2.	Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 25th June 1904	£ 4,693,794
3.	Balance to be remitted from 25th June 1904 to 31st March 1905	£11,807,206

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.
The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.
GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR
has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for
GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
From whom the various numbers can be obtained at LONDON CASH PRICES.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1904.

PSYCHIC PHENOMENA.

A BOOK of over five hundred octavo pages, entitled "The Widow's Mite" is devoted by Dr. I. K. Funk to the elucidation of that special psychic phenomenon, with numerous instances of others held by him and very many members of the Psychic Research Society to be genuine instances of telepathy, clairvoyance or spirit communication. Records of several clearly bogus presentations of patently fraudulent spirits attest his broad-mindedness. In the making of his book, which has been his task for five and twenty years, Dr. Funk declares that he attempts a very simple task, that of clearly stating a problem, and urging others, better qualified, to work at discovering the solution. The sceptic, however well-disposed and willing to be impartial, turns his mind with difficulty to the consideration of such occult phenomena as are usually brought to him for judgment and his own conviction, for they are so feeble and trivial that it is disheartening to think that such ridiculous items should engage the attention of sublimated spirits beyond the veil or anywhere else. This objection Dr. Funk meets by saying that no one cared whether the message Marconi ticked across the ocean was wise or foolish since it proved the practicability of wireless telegraphy. But this is not quite the same thing. There were mortals at either wireless station, not disembodied spirits summoned by human beings. Dr. Funk skilfully appeals to an enormous section of the public when he declares that to get rid of spirit communications is to get rid of the Bible itself. If it be possible to converse with spirits, it is no use denying the fact; the laws ruling in the spirit world should be sought for and brought under the control of the faithful. Quite true, but people in general can hardly be convinced by the only proofs hitherto vouchsafed. To be told that Spiritualism has, like astronomy or chemistry, to run through the "Crazy-quilt" stage is not a guarantee that it will finally reach a scientific basis. This fervent psychic phenomenist admits that there is unending chicanery and disgusting fraud in what is popularly called spiritualism, but a long list of names of men who admit that there is something well worth searching for in it, will prevent the coldest scoffer from casting the whole question into outer darkness as bearing in it only evidence of the folly and superstition of folk ready and willing to be deceived. When we have sedate students like Professor James of Harvard, a professor of Philosophy at Bonn University, Alfred Russel Wallace, Professor Ladd of Yale University and a host of other equally well-known men, deliberately giving their opinions for and against the psychic solution of the incident of "The Widow's Mite," we realise that learning and scientific habits of thought do not shut out that belief in the infinite that the simplest mind delights in.

The Widow's Mite incident is shortly as follows. In February 1903, a delicate lady-medium sixty-eight years old, in Brooklyn, who was in communication with three "Controls," held weekly sittings with her family, a kind of prayer-meeting of the living and dead. No charge was made or any collection taken at these meetings, which had extended over a period of four years, when Dr. Funk secured an invitation to them through an old member of his own firm. This fact, we think, should be remembered in the sequence of the relation, though Dr. Funk attached no importance whatever to it. A great variety of voices took part in the communications, even Indians and one "jolly typical Virginian negro." The medium's living family were always in full view, proving that there was no collusion. She was always in a trance when "sitting" and was in the dark behind a curtain—why on earth these psychic phenomena demand the dark and paraphernalia no one ever explains. To those who have "gone out into the world of light" any of our dwellings must seem quite dark enough for a back ground.—Where the visitors were was only dimly lighted. There was no "test" applied i.e. no watch set. All was "upon honor." Dr. Funk is fully convinced of the integrity of the medium and her family. It was on his third visit that the "Widow's Mite" circumstance transpired. A "Control" (a spirit speaking through the medium) named George demanded in a fine strong masculine voice if any one present had anything belonging to Mr. Beecher? A general denial followed and Dr. Funk who had a letter in his pocket from Mr. Beecher's successor asked if that was what was meant. No Mr. Beecher was concerned about an ancient coin, "The Widow's Mite." He desired it should be returned, and he looked to Isaac K. Funk to return it. This gentleman was considerably puzzled but his memory gradually led him back to the period when he was compiling the "Standard Dictionary" nine years before. He had then borrowed valuable ancient coin and was under the firm impression it had been duly returned, but the "control" was positive and even described where it was, in an iron safe, in a drawer under a lot of papers. Dr. Funk went to New York next day and made full inquiry in his office to find—as we all do, sooner or later—that orders had not been obeyed, and that the coin was actually where the spirit had indicated, but not alone, it had a double of a light colour. Here was another opportunity for consulting the medium and her host of "Controls" which Dr. Funk seized at once. And "George", of the robust voice, never hesitated, but said which black coin was Ward Beecher's. Dr. Funk thought not, and he remembered he had used the other in the dictionary, but the "control" was positive. The Philadelphia Mint, referred to declared the genuine coin to be the black one, which settled the matter. Dr. Funk had used the mere copy in the Dictionary. Further questioning of the "controls" even of Beecher's spirit, which, or who, was finally got at, could not procure the name of the person to whom the "Widow's Mite" was to be returned, but indications given led to its being returned, by Dr. Funk to Professor C. E. West, who had originally lent the coin. It must be observed that Mr. Beecher's spirit did not care what became of the coin, his only concern was to prove to Dr. Funk the reality of communication between the two worlds. This is the story as to the authenticity of which the opinions of forty scientific professors all over the world were asked and given.

Dr. Funk deserves immense credit for frankness in dealing with pretensions of mediums. He does not blink for a moment, the fact that nothing is so common among them as fraud. Some, indeed, and he believes their special nature makes such lapses easy, yield to the charms of potent liquid spirits of this world, and become thereby quite unreliable in their statements. He tells of a spirit imploring her husband to pay off the mortgage on the house of the medium through whom she spoke, as worry on the subject depleted her psychic force to such an extent that the spirit feared she could not come again to speak with him and that would grieve her. Spiritual pressure of this sort evidently is not looked on as genuine by Dr. Funk, who believes in "sanctified common sense" which must be a fascinating and rare attribute. Some "controls" get horribly mixed, one even stated that a special spirit asked for could not come as he was in hospital, having arrived so confused from our earth that treatment was immediately necessary. Dr. Funk tells of the spirit of colonial times, when they wore knickerbockers, finding himself incongruously clothed in his medium's ordinary trousers of a later fashion when seated at table in a New York Judge's house. Of telepathy, that section of psychic phenomena which appeals in a more human and natural manner to a great number of people, Dr. Funk gives many interesting and well-authenticated instances. His conversations with spirits are elaborate if not convincing, some of the "superior intelligences" speak in a highly religious vein, are reverent and sensible of the responsibility they assume, but the Doctor says this is not usual, there is a very large mass of dross, and the grains of gold are few and far between. The "verbal garb" of these "talks," is Dr. Funk's own, but he vouches for the thoughts being those of the 'spirits.' One of them foretold that this book would be published in March of this year. The author, however, would not permit his free agency to be dominated and it came out later. This must have seemed an ingenious excuse to his publishers. It remains to be seen if his volume will fulfil his purpose of so arousing the public that a patient, systematic investigation of spiritualism by trained scientists may be undertaken. It is cheering to know that Dr. Funk considers the spirit world, with which he believes he has enjoyed elaborate communication, to be a delightful world, into which he can quite easily imagine human beings could enter with gladness, even through the gate which we call death.

THE CORPORATION.

THE Corporation was in an expansive mood at the last meeting. In the versatile manner of that remarkable assembly at its best, it passed from felicitation to animadversion and back again from criticism to congratulation, winding up with a discussion of the delinquencies and vaulting ambition of the Improvement Trust. The latter is a perennial subject of attack and may be trusted to provide cause for discussion when all else fails. Of more immediate, though passing, interest are the issues which are being raised in regard to the financial relations between the Corporation and Government. Last week some justifiably strong remarks were made regarding a claim made by Government on account of the salary of an officer on special duty, though Government in a resolution had previously undertaken to defray the expenditure. This week the Corporation had to consider a question of plague observation charges, the liability for which would seem to belong to Government, but which the latter have defrayed and deducted from funds payable on other accounts to the Municipality. This method of securing payment of disputed amounts is a form of coercion which the Government Secretariats are peculiarly able to apply, but none the less is its legality open to question. On a previous occasion, as the Corporation was reminded by Sir P. M. Mehta, procedure of that nature had to be corrected, under the orders of the Secretary of State, by a refund of the sum deducted. In regard to the salary of the officer on special duty, the Corporation has formally denied liability and declined to pay, and in regard to the sum deducted by Government on account of plague observation a Committee has been appointed to draw up a remonstrance on the methods followed in the matter. Somebody in the Secretariat is apparently convinced that red tape is quite a sufficient protection for illegal action, but it will not be edifying if in consequence the Corporation is compelled to proceed against Government in the Courts. The questions of overcrowding and housing of the poor produced much discussion of a fruitless nature, as is their wont. It is true, as was sapiently observed, that the problem of their solution will remain as long as poverty exists in the world, but it is still possible to reduce the evil, as it has been reduced. The difficulty in Bombay seems to be that, despite much discussion, no definite course of action can be resolved upon. Vested interests are supported by popular prejudices and ignorance; and the combination is powerful enough to withstand the sort of pressure that can yet be brought against it. While Mr. Wacha and others tell us that the cause of overcrowding is to be found in the poverty of the people, Mr. J. A. Wadia declares that the Bombay mill hand is so highly paid that he can afford to absent himself from work and spend a large amount of his earnings in drink. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, another authority on the habits of the mill operative, asserts that he has been known even to revel in champagne. Before this revelation the traditions of the British collier's era of prosperity must fade, and we are sure that prosperous as the British cotton operative may be, he or she has never cultivated the expensive taste which the Bombay mill hand is said to have developed. The plausible tale is vitiated by its source. The mill owners are told to provide chawls for the operatives and pay them higher wages, so that they may pay the rents of improved dwellings. Instantly the mill owners retort in effect that the operatives are too highly paid as it is, and that if chawls were built for them they would not occupy them but would prefer to spend their earnings in liquor. This is a new picture of the Indian cotton operative that should not be without interest for his rival of Lancashire. Meanwhile, until the mill-owners and other large employers of labour, in their own interests, decide to take action towards housing their work people, it is for the authorities to do what they can in the matter of palliatives. The method most immediately effective within the powers of the Municipality is the extension of the health camps, provided suitable sites can be obtained. It has been amply demonstrated that the spread of plague, which is inseparable from overcrowding, can only be checked by resort to the health camp, and the Municipal authorities are wise in attaching greater importance to this than to any campaign of inoculation as long as the public uncertainty created by the disaster at Mulkowal is allowed to exist.

THE HOME CRICKET SEASON.

THE papers to hand by last mail reveal an interesting change in the form of first-class cricketers during the week commencing June 2nd in comparison with the previous week's this season. The six days' cricket ending June 8th, as far as first-class matches are concerned, may be written down as the most prolific for runget-ting for several years. Three batsmen reached the second century viz., C. B. Fry (226), Tylecsley (210), and Quaife (200 not out). Fry' score of 226 is the highest made in any first-class match this season. One batsman, Seymour, the young Kent professional, made two separate hundreds in a match against Worcestershire, his scores being 108 and 106 not out. Twelve other three figure innings were played between the 2nd and the 8th as follows:—E. M. Ashcroft 111, H. K. Foster 107, L. C. H. Palairet 113, L. J. Moon 162, Captain E. G. Wynyard 147, E. E. Steel 111, C. J. B. Wood 110, Knight 140, Hon. F. S. Jackson 158, Sewell 107, Whittle 104 and F. Mitchell 102 not out. Warwickshire's total of 614 for eight wickets against Essex is the highest so far this season. Several batsmen were only a few runs short of a century, among the number being A. O. Jones who scored 97 and J. Gunn who made 95. All cricket lovers will be glad to see how successful Dr. W. G. Grace is this season. In his last match, the veteran made two good scores of 73 and 54.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THE City's health, according to the vital statistics for the past week, continues in a satisfactory condition. The death-rate for the seven days ended on Tuesday shows a decline upon that of the previous week, being recorded as 35·85. The total mortality was 525, a number fewer by ten than that of a week ago. Under all heads of disease, but those of small-pox and diseases of the digestive organs, the totals of mortality exhibit a decline. There were 48 fatal cases of plague a number seven less than in the previous week and nearly half the total recorded for the corresponding week of last year. Fevers accounted for 41 deaths, a mortality lower than usual. Diseases of the respiratory system, which are especially prevalent at this season of the year, were responsible for 173 deaths, a number which is not unusual. There were 54 deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery, this figure being higher than last week but still lower than the five-years' mean for the season. The fatal cases of small-pox numbered seventeen. There was a further rise in the birth-rate, the total being 375 against 368 a week ago, 300 in the week previous and 320, the number for the corresponding week of last year.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD KITCHENER may possibly make a trip into the interior from Simla when the rains are fully established.

THE Amir of Kabul is said to contemplate building a fortified cantonment at Dakka and another at Islamabad, between Kandahar and new Chaman. Plans for these are under preparation.

HEAVY floods are reported to have occurred on the Kabul River below Jellalabad in June and the wooden bridges at Lalpura (Dakka) were badly damaged.

MR. E. A. KENYON, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay Office, proceeds on combined leave next week, and will be succeeded by Mr. N. U. K. Leslie.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedábad Dholka Railway for the week ending 14th May amounted to Rs. 2,540. Total earnings from 1st January to 14th May were Rs. 37,710.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 14th May amounted to Rs. 4,153, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 260. Total earnings from 1st January to 14th May were Rs. 75,994, amounting to an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 17,439.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 14th May amounted to Rs. 18,256, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,586. Total earnings from 1st January to 14th May were Rs. 3,09,680, amounting to a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,50,731.

THE arrivals of bananas in England are now very extensive. The range from 100,000 to 120,000 bunches weekly. They bulk is consigned from the Canaries. Costa Rica comes second. Between them during a recent week they sent 190,000 bunches of this fruit. The demand still exceeds the supply, although for some years past the weekly average imports have been between 20,000 and 40,000 bunches only. Jamaica bananas have again made their appearance, the plantations of the Colony having now recovered from the devastation wrought by the cyclones. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that though the banana British imports are larger than ever prices are higher.

FATHER BERNARD VAUGHAN had an almost miraculous escape from death. He was bicycling through Hyde Park, and at Grosvenor Gate was run into by a refractory pair in a victoria and knocked off his wheel. The carriage went right over him, and the off side horse got a leg into the bicycle spokes and literally danced it to fragments. There was an immense crowd in a moment expecting to see the Father carried out dead, but in some extraordinary manner he came out under the back of the victoria unhurt and walked home. He must have been shaken by such a hairbreadth escape, but he changed his mud-covered clothes and went off to the East End to one of his charities.

RODIN'S statue of "Le Penseur" at the Salon of the Societe Nationale is to be presented to the town of Paris, and a committee has been formed for the purpose. The scheme might be called the vindication of Rodin, and the committee a committee of reconciliation. Every one remembers the storm that arose about the work of the Master. It has been said that you either think of him as a Michael Angelo or as a sort of amiable creature with a chisel who does not

GENSAN BOMBARDED.

VLADIVOSTOK FLEET'S RAID.

JAPS' ADVANCE NORTH.

THE FIGHTING AT FENSHIULING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 30.

Reuter (Tokio) says that a telegram has been received from Gensan in Korea that the destroyers from the Vladivostock squadron are attacking that town.

Reuter wires from Seoul that the Russian Squadron at Gensan, which consists of three cruisers and ten destroyers and torpedo-boats, has fired 180 shells on the Japanese settlement there.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning by the Japanese Consul in Bombay from his Government :—

Our Consul at Gensan reports : Early yesterday morning six Russian torpedo-boats entered the port and fired about two hundred shots upon the settlement, sinking one steam-ship and one sailing vessel. They then rejoiced three ships outside the harbour and disappeared. Two Koreans and two soldiers were slightly wounded. The damage to the buildings was insignificant.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, JUNE 30.

Reuter (Ninchwang) says that the Russian destroyer Barukoff has arrived from Port Arthur and berthed alongside the gunboat Sivoutch.

The Commander denies the sinking and damaging of Russian ships on the 23rd instant.

The "Times'" Paris correspondent states that it is reported that Russia has applied for permission for the Baltic fleet to coal at French ports en route to the Far East. It is declared this is possible without any breach of neutrality.

General Kuropatkin wires that the Japanese force which captured Fenshiuling consisted of twenty-seven battalions. He admits the Russian losses were heavy.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the details of the occupation of Fenshuling show that the Russians occupied an extensive semi-permanent fortification with tiers of entrenchments and wire entanglements.

Fierce fighting took place on the 26th and 27th. The Russians left ninety dead and 88 prisoners.

The Japanese casualties were 170.

Reuter (Liaoyang) says the Japanese are marching from Motienling on Liaoyang with the object of cutting the communications, while Kuropatkin with the bulk of his army is operating in the Haicheng region.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning by the Japanese Consul in Bombay :—

A report from our Takushan Army on the details of the occupation of Fenshuiling is as follows : Our Army was formed into three columns, and on the 26th June commenced the operation for occupying Fenshuiling, where the Russians constructed semi-permanent fortifications with forts, entrenchments, wire entanglements and abattis. The Russians offered a stubborn resistance, but our detachments, after fierce engagements, succeeded in surrounding the enemy and finally took Fenshuiling on the 27th June. The enemy's corpses found on the main-road were over ninety, while those left elsewhere are yet unestimable. Six Russian officers and 82 men were captured. Our total casualties are estimated at 170.

LONDON JULY, 1

Reuter (Tokio) states that the Japanese fleet which was sent northwards in pursuit of the Vladivostock squadron has returned without encountering it.

Reuter (Niuchwang) says that the destroyer Farukoff was crowded with men when she arrived there. Her bow gun was shot away giving the appearance of having been in an engagement in which she rescued numbers of survivors from other vessels, but it is believed she ran the blockade at Port Arthur alone with despatches for the Army.

LATER.

All movements of the forces in Manchuria are greatly hampered by the rains.

The Japanese are reported to be 33 miles to the Eastward of Liaoyang.

The Russians report a Japanese attack by land and sea on the 26th ult. on the outlying positions of Port Arthur, the Russians were out-flanked and had to retire losing 207 men.

The Japanese losses were heavier.

THE JAPANESE RELIEF FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM INDORE.

A local Fund is being raised at Indore in aid of the fund for the relief of the families of Japanese soldiers killed or wounded in the war. Up to the present the following contributions have been sent from the Indore Local Fund. The Eleven Panchas Sarafa, Indore city, Rs. 51 ; A sympathiser of Japan, Rs. 20 ; Pleaders' Association through Mr. Shivaprasad Joshi, Pleader of High Court, Indore, Rs. 19 ; A friend of Japan Rs. 15 ; Captain L. A. Forbes, Political Agent, Western Malwa Agency camp, Neemuch Rs. 10 ; Babu M Bannerji Rs. 15 ; Pt. Chhotelal Sharma Vaidya, Cawnpur Rs. 10 ; Amounts less than Rs. 10 totalled Rs. 7-9-0; Total Rs. 210-9-0.

THE BRITISH REVENUE.

LONDON JULY 1.

The British Revenue for the quarter is £31,722,869 being a decrease of £2,688.044.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Cession of a Port to France.

A Protocol to the Franco-Siamese Treaty has been signed in Paris. It provid s that the port of Kraat is to be ceded to France immediately.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

A telegram from Rome states that Signor Melegari, Italian Minister at Tokio, has been appointed Italian Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Count Vinci in charge of the Italian Embassy in Mexico succeeds Signor Melegari at Tokio.

ARTILLERY FOR THE ARMY.

The Construction of New Batteries.

Mr. Arnold-Forster in the House of Commons said that twenty-one of the batteries, mentioned on the 7th March, would be completed in the present year, and it was contemplated that fifty-four batterie would be completed for the British Army next year. Seventy-six batteries would then remain to be completed.

THE new number of the "Book Monthly" states that there is a natural curiosity as to the identity of "Wetherby Chesney," because he has written several stirring stories, and suggests that, in the age of literary competitions, the problem "Discover who is 'Wetherby Cheaney' by comparing the books so signed with others bearing his real name" is a suitable topic for competitors. As stated that of nearly two years ago, the pseudonym is the creator of "Captain Kettle"—Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

THE GYANTSE ARMISTICE.

PEACE DELEGATES DELAYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

THE "Englishman's" special correspondent wiring from Gyantse under yesterday's date says that the armistice which was to end at midnight has been extended till mid-day to-morrow (Friday) owing to the urgent solicitation of the Jong Commandant who states that the peace delegates have been delayed on the road. General Macdonald holds himself free to resume op rations against the Jong, if the peace delegates have not arrived in the meantime.

One delegate is the Ta Lama, next in importance to the Dalai Lama, the senior member of the council of four which has control over the Tibetan administration.

The other delegate, now at Nagartse, is a lay member of the council of four.

These men are important enough for Colonel Younghusband to treat with whenever they arrive, whether there is fighting in interval or not, but they will have to show proper credentials from the Dalai Lama.

If the delegates are reasonable, possibly we will not advance to Lhassa. The negotiation will be assisted by the presence of Tongsa Ponlop, the leading Bhutan Chief, who arrives to-morrow.

Another correspondent states :—

Part of the terms of the armistice granted to the Tibetans, is that no one, other than the emissaries, leave Gyantse Jong. Both the Lhassa and Shegatse roads are being watched to see this condition is enforced.

The Tschen monastery, blown up by the Engineers in the fight of the 28th, is still smouldering.

The Delegates have arrived at Dongtse and are expected at Gyantse early on Friday.

SIMLA, JULY 1.

The following casualties occurred in an action at Naini on 26th June : Killed : 23rd Pioneers, 4-68 sepoy Assa Singh, 4119 sepoy Mehtab Singh, 40th Pathans, 3690 sepoy Nur Kadir. Died of wounds : 23rd Pioneers, 4041 sepoy Inder Singh, 32nd Pioneers 3520 sepoy Bhagat Singh. Wounded : 23rd Pioneers, British officers :—Major Lye by a sword cut on the left hand severe and on the scalp slight ; he is progressing satisfactorily. 3746 sepoy Assa Singh, slight, 32nd Pioneers, 3710 Inder Singh slight, 40th Pathans, 2-31 sepoy Kalifa, severe, 3503 sepoy Dost Ali, severe, 3051 sepoy Nadir Ali, slight, 3532 sepoy Izat Khan slight 1969 sepoy Bagga Khan slight, 8th Gurkhas, 1310 Havildar Tilbar Thapa severe, 20th Mountain Battery, 115 Gunner Havildar Jewan Singh slight, 2nd Mounted Infantry Jemadar Miram Shah severe ; also 1165 sepoy Mahmad died of wounds received at Naini on the 25th June.

In the action at Gyantse on 28th ult. British officers—killed, Captain J. C. P. Craster, 46th Punjabis ; wounded, Captain Bliss, 8th Gurkhas, by a sword cut off shoulder, Capt. Humphreys by a contused wound on the arm ; both are doing well. Wounded : 8th Gurkhas, 1717 Naick Harak Bahadur severe, 1729 Naick Radroy Khatri Thapa severe, 2355 Lance Naick Juggoo Thapa slight, 2083 rifleman Ama Singh Ranga severe, 2826 Harak-Bahadur slight, 32nd Pioneers 3719 sepoy Chin Singh slight.

POONA, JULY 1.

Three hundred and eighty-four mules, 7 ponies and 1 charger and 196 men, belonging to the Supply and Transport Department, leave Poona for Tibet in two special trains, under Lieutenant Shuttleworth, Supply and Transport Corps. One train leaves this evening and the other to-morrow evening.

RETURN OF TROOPS FROM SOMALILAND.

SIMLA, JULY 1

It is probable that troops from India left in Somaliland will return in autumn and that no other troops from India will be required to replace them.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

A reduction of over 3,000 took place last week in the number of plague deaths throughout India, the principal improvement is in the Punjab which had only 1,825 deaths last week against 4,746 in the previous seven days. Bombay presidency returns 414 deaths, Bombay city 48, Karachi city 3, Madras presidency 126, Calcutta 22, Bengal 73, the United Provinces 40, Mysore 264, Hyderabad 8, Central India 2, and Rajputana 8. The total for all India is 2,873.

FATAL SHIPPING ACCIDENT AT CALCUTTA.

SECOND OFFICER AND BOATMAN KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

A few weeks ago Mr. Anderson, second officer of the steamer Gibraltar, and a native boatman while attending to work at the propeller were killed owing to the engines being worked while they were there Mr. Anderson died immediately from the injuries he received, but the native boatman lingered in hospital some days before his death.

Yesterday the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict in which they say the death of the boatman was due to the neglect of the pilot in not informing the Harbour Master that the 2nd officer had been sent down in the boat to take the draught of the vessel of which boat the deceased formed one of the crew.

BANK OF CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 30.

The net profits of the Bank of Calcutta Ld., for the half year ended 30th June are Rs. 1,32,350, which includes Rs. 25,096 brought forward from last half year. Rs. 50,000 is added to the reserve fund, making that fund Rs. 16,50,000, and after paying the interest on preference shares and dividend on ordinary shares at the rates of six and five per cent per annum respectively, there remains Rs. 54,850 to carry forward to next account.

THERE has been an extraordinary revival in the export of coal from Calcutta. According to the Port Commissioners returns 186,780 tons were shipped in April and 194,440 tons in May. The latter was a record, and was 36,000 tons in excess of the quantity shipped in May 1903. The daily average was thus nearly 6,500 tons, a figure which cannot fail to impress all who have watched the development of the trade. If there is no falling off during the current month the shipments from the 1st April to the 30th June should exceed half-a-million of tons. It would be interesting to know whence the demand comes. The East Indian Railway will not apparently be losers by their reduction in rates from the coalfields if the export trade continues to expand in this manner.

CORRESPONDENCE has been passing between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in reference to the participation of this country in the forthcoming Inter-Imperial Exhibition at the Christal Palace, to be opened in May next for the summer months of 1905. There is every disposition on both sides to regard the question of Government assistance in the case of a British exhibition in the capital of the Empire as standing on an altogether different footing to proposals for direct State interest in exhibitions held on foreign soil, but the decision in this instance need not necessarily correspond with that arrived at in respect to the current "show" at St. Louis. The proposals which are understood to have been put before the authorities will involve no expenditure comparable with that incurred in connection with the Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition of 1900, while at the same time it is hoped that they will subserve much more fully the object Government have in view in giving assistance—the development of the resources of the country.

LORD AND LADY LAMINGTON.

VISIT THE PARVATI HILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 1.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton, Lady Getrude Molyneaux, Mrs. Crowe and Miss. Fulton and attended by Captains Crawford and Greig visited Parvati temple and the Hill this afternoon. The party left the Council Hall shortly after five and reached the foot of the Hill in about 20 minutes and were carried on chairs. Their Excellencies were received by the officials of the temple and conducted to the different places. They remained there more than half an hour. The weather was cloudy and misty ; so, little of Poona view was visible.

TAMPERING WITH A BANK OF BENGAL CHEQUE.

CALCUTTA JULY 1.

One John Andrews, who was charged with altering a Bank of Bengal cheque for Rs. 75 to Rs. 750 given in favour of a pensioner named Park by the Calcutta Tramway Company, was to-day convicted at the Calcutta Police Court and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

NATIVE HIT BY EUROPEANS.

On the 27th ultimo three Europeans, Messrs Hockley Dremmie and O'Rae went on a river excursion in a steam launch. They had a rifle and while practising on some bamboo stakes in the river, they hit a native boatman. They are now under trial at the Calcutta Police Court and have been released on bail. The man is expected to live.

THE VICEROY'S GUESTS.

SIMLA, JULY 1.

The Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, and Mrs. Lely will arrive at Simla on the 25th August. They will be the guests of Lord and Lady Ampthill at the Viceregal Lodge.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel J. S. Barker is appointed Colonel on the Staff R. A. Bengal, vice Brigadier-General Leach vacated.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are notified, Vice Colonel Fixott whose tenure was expired :—Lieutenant Colonel Mahon to be Inspector-General, Major Stuart to be Deputy Director General and Captain Young to be Assistant Director General.

Mr. H. Stephens, Military Accounts Department, is permitted to retire.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. P. Swiney, Indian army, is permitted to retire with effect from the 26th proximo.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Extensions of leave are gazetted to Lieutenant G. Finnis and Engineer D. Taylor for three months each.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. E. Staley is permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service with effect from last Tuesday.

Captain T. S. Novis I. M. S. is posted temporarily to the Bombay Presidency.

The appointments are gazetted of Mr. B. G. Geidt to succeed Mr. Justice Stevenson in the Calcutta High Court and also of Mr. H. Bratigan and Mr. J. M. Rennie to officiate as temporary additional Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab in consequence of the death of the Hon. Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Kaye from Muir Central College Allahabad, is posted to the Educational Bureau attached to the office of the Director General of Education, India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. E. Carr and R. William son receive a step of promotion each during the absence of Mr. Fernandez, Conservator of Forests, Berar, on leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Savile, 31st Lancers, officiates as Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar Imperial Service Cavalry, vice Captain Talbot on leave.

The appointment is recognised of Mr. P. Marshall as acting Siamese Consul at Moulmein vice Mr. McGeorge on leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Harrison, Postmaster Gengal, Bengal, has sixteen months, leave, Mr. Doran, Postmaster General, Madras, succeeding him and Mr. G. R. Clark officiating in Madras.

THE MONSOON.

There is at last some prospect of monsoon extending into north-west India. To-night's forecast for to-morrow states that rain is likely to increase in Chota Nagpur and the Central Provinces with showers in the east of the United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal and Assam.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major-General Clements is transferred from Deesa to the Bundelkhand district.

Lieutenant Geogheghan, South Staffordshire Regiment, becomes Superintendent of Gymnasia, Secunderabad.

Lieutenant H. Christie R. A. is posted to the Bombay Command for admission to the Indian Army.

The 19th Punjab Infantry arrive at Siliguri on the 2nd July.

Major Walter, Devonshire Regiment, will officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Command Headquarters, during Colonel Forster's absence on leave.

NEW RUPEE LOAN.

THREE HUNDRED LAKHS.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary" states that H. E. the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow three hundred lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner : Promissory Notes will be issued for the amount in the form of the notes of the three-and-a-half per cent. loan of 1900-01, of which loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of the three-and-a-half per cent. loan of 1900-01 will apply to the notes to be now issued. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 3,00,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller General from to-day to noon of Wednesday the 13th July next. Tenders must be for sums of 100 Rupees or multiples of that sum. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon (Calcutta time) on Wednesday, the 13th July and those received by the Accountants General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and Lahore will be similarly opened by them at the local time corresponding to noon, Calcutta time, on the same day. To each tenderer (or to his agent), whose tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller General as soon as possible after the 13th July and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and at the Branch Offices of the Bank of Bengal at Allahabad and Lahore.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE following passengers proceed to-day by the P. and O. Co's steamer Oceana, for Marseilles and London :—

Mr J Heywood	Mr Wm Truran
Mr E Abbott	Mr C M Weld
Mr R S Brunton	Miss Powell
Mr and Mrs Chapman Leach	Capt E M Hughes
Major J Strachey	Mr P McLaren
Mr G Dawson	Dr Tobler
Mr E Clements	Dr Buxtoff
Mr and Mrs P B Le Fanourel	Mrs Warren
Mr H D Griffin	Mr H W Eow
Mr A W W Pope	Mr T E Hulbert
Mr E H Bennett	Capt A Smith
Mr W G Reynolds	Miss B Wale
Mr F Fenz	Mr Wilkinson
Mr A O Edwards	Lieut Brown
Mr W D Rogers	Dr Tobler
Major R Forte	Mr A Dewick

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Fashion's Latest Fancies.

THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

MARRIAGE OR BREAD-WINNING?

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Two smart frocks destined to be worn at Ascot may be taken as typical of the modes which will prevail in the immediate future. The first is a very happy combination of ivory-white Ninon de soie (which is really a kind of glorified and more durable chiffon) with handsome flounces of Irish point lace. The white Ninon is made up over a pale, but yet rather bright, green taffetas souple, the colour of the silk gleaming very prettily through the semi-transparent draperies. The skirt is trimmed in quite a novel way with a deep flounce of Irish lace coming round from the back, but stopping short on either side in front, where it is finished with bows and long ends of green Louisine silk ribbon. Nearer to the hem there are three bouillonnees of the material. The bodice is very becomingly arranged. The whole of the lower part is of Irish lace, the same lace being used also for the high collar, while the chemisette is of pale green chiffon, prettily tucked and gathered. The hat is of ivory-white straw, in the latest form of the revived mushroom, draped quite simply with a large scarf of white net sewn with jet cabochons. The sunshade is composed entirely of full frills of green chiffon falling one over the other like the petals of a flower.

Of a more useful kind, perhaps, but quite as graceful, is a gown illustration carried out in a very soft muslin, in rather a deep shade of biscuit-colour, embroidered with white spots, and made up over pale pink taffetas. In style it is the embodiment of smart simplicity. The skirt is lightly gathered below the waist, and ornamented with diamond-shaped applique designs and insertions of white Valenciennes lace. The bodice and the elbow-sleeves are trimmed in the same way with lace, while the picture hat is of black chip, with a wreath of pink roses, set closely together without any green foliage, round the crown, and a long white ostrich feather drooping over the brim. The floating draperies of black chiffon which come from the back of the hat are fastened to the bodice in front, with a cluster of pink roses matching in colour those which are wreathed round the crown of the hat.

Quite a remarkable severity of style characterises the latest tailormade gowns and coats, a severity which is very welcome after the over-elaboration of trimming which has lately asserted itself in all directions. The gowns in fine white serge and in summer cloth of various pale colours, which the French tailors have been making lately for morning wear, are frequently arranged with a perfectly plain short skirt, adorned only with some ten or twelve rows of stitching at the hem, and very slightly gathered just below the waist. The coats to wear with these skirts fit quite closely to the figure, and are frequently cut with double-breasted fronts and long basques, like the Newmarket coats of old. They have a seam across the hips, with pockets on either side and two large buttons at the back. The sleeves are cut with absolute simplicity, so that they fit quite closely to the arm. Other tailor gowns for the summer are being made in taffetas with triple skirts, each flounce finished with a stitched strapping of the same silk. Neat little sacque coats in taffetas are made to wear with these triple skirts, adorned in like fashion with stitched strappings of silk, and arranged with comparatively small bishop sleeves drawn into a simple little cuff at the wrist, and fastened there with two or three buttons.

The secret of a perfectly plain yet strikingly charming gown is harmonious simplicity. This means colour, make fit, trimming, and the finishing accessories of the sleeve, collar, and belt. There are many pretty materials offered in the shops for simple gowns that in themselves are delightful. But care must be taken that the material of the gown harmonises with its intention. For instance a severely plain gown would not be made of fancy brocade. Very pretty polka-dotted satin foulards and soft silks of several sorts are suitable for plain gowns and there are some pretty mixed materials for walking suits that have a coloured thread twisted and knotted inconspicuously but attractively in the weave. Linen will be the popular choice for country seaside and river. One of the prettiest weaves of linen is of pure white with a delicate intermingling of pale green in the mesh and a border showing a scattering of fern leaves. Spotted linens will be a general favourite, while many of the daintiest white linen gowns will have coloured cottons introduced on them by way of trimming. Red or even a definite cherry colour comes first in favour followed closely by all shades of blue, running up the scale from light to dark including the new robin's egg blue and a clear and beautiful hydrangea. A new method of treating the linen skirt (in deference to the plants of the stout woman and to the thin one who objects to gathers round the waist) is to have a species of yoke made by means of tiny tucks crossing each other to form a sort of latticework. This way of fashioning the jupe obviates the appearance of increased bulk over the hips which seems to be a feature of present styles disliked by many women. Another development of the linen skirt which is happy in its results is to perforate the upper half to form a yoke, below which the skirt is gathered on in the form of a deep ruffle and finished at the hem with embroidery. Some of the latest models are made with batches of close tucks, between which are applied motifs of coarse lace or embroidery. For home dressmakers or those of less assurance as regards their own sartorial powers the simpler skirt made with two fitted flounces the top one slightly gathered round the hips is to be recommended.

White linen buttons embroidered in shaded silks or in the colour introduced on the dress treated both as a decoration and for purposes of utility, boas an important part in the general scheme of linen gowns. The linen lawn blouses which are worn with the linen frocks are works of the finest needlework art. An especially chic blouse has a yoke of the tiniest hand tucks not more than three inches deep all round the neck. A design of wheat and ragged robins worked in satin stitch in fine white cotton thread is embroidered over the entire front of the blouse. The sleeves are moderately full bishop, run with tiny tucks at the top, and fulled into an embroidered three inch band. All the smart skirts and blouses when they open in the back have collars of the material, tucked, embroidered or lace trimmed to match the body part. Embroidered Persian blouse sets consisting of neck-band, cuffs, and shoulder empiecement carried out in soft colours are more exclusive than the rather plebeian cross-stitched patterns. Apropos of embroideries, all the new lingerie varieties have an open pattern with the exception of the borderie Anglaise and Teneriffe drawn-work, the preference being for raised embroidery with slightly open motifs to accentuate the design. Among trimmings and garnitures of the immediate future there is none which promises to have such popularity as white silk guipure. There is really no material on which this lace may not be applied with pleasing results, and it is often used as a border or insertion on a different kind of lace, its glossy, silvery surface making it particularly effective. Many of the new laces and embroidery insertions have waved edges which fit them beautifully for the pointed and scalloped trimming of summer gowns. On the dainty summer costume even ruffles are arranged in scallops, quite as they were a season or two ago. Some coarse blue linens display on the bodice a very effective treatment in white French knots, mingled with narrow braids in several widths. In a brown frock a huge oval or disc of trimming may appear only on the hips of the skirt ; the shoulders of the blouse are always made to look as long as possible. Puffs and flounces on sleeves of simple gowns do not stand out, but fall in soft folds about the arm, concealing yet indicating its outlines.

There is a wonderful popularity for coloured shoes. A street shoe, intended to go with a tailor-made gown, shows the lightest of tan leather, each seam piped with patent leather, just as the gown is piped with a darker cording. The eyelets for the laces are embroidered of buttonhole stitched, and black laces are used. For wear with this shoe comes a tan stocking embroidered in tiny four de lis pattern. For house wear there is absolutely no limit to the choice of colours and ornamentation. A popular design is an Oxford with a Louis heel in two colours. The foundation is the shade of the dress, and over this is laid and stitched a scroll design in patent leather. This combination is shown in all shades of tan, grey, blue, green, and brown, and red is made to order. The suede Oxfords for house were are all headed—jet steel silver, and milk-white beads being employed. A striking house shoe shows grey suede with a heavy rosette design done in cut steel beads. A slipper which suggests Spanish taste has a front vamp of gold leather stitched with an ornamentation of fine black silk tape. The back of the vamp, set on high heels, is of black patent leather. But it must not be imagined that coloured footwear is entirely gaudy, for so cunningly have leather manufacturers wrought that all the fashionable street tints in cloth have been reproduced in leather so that shoe and frock may harmonise. Naturally for summer the self-tone Oxford and stocking are the correct things for the woman of quiet taste, and for her grey tan gown she can secure an exact match in both lisle stocking and suede Oxfords. The same may be said of the more delicate tints such as champagne and cafe aulait. For these light street Oxfords a medium heel is used the Du Barry of last season having disappeared. For the smartest of street shoes no ornamentation is permitted. Straps with buttons on satin slippers are much in evidence for party wear. Two or three straps are employed, and the toes of the slippers are heavily embroidered. House and carriage shoes are of satin, to match each gown, and the satin is then overlaid with lace. The high shoe on this order does not button from the vamp to the top of the boot, but shows a succession of straps fastening with lace buttons, which expose the silk stocking. The hosiery matches the prevailing tint in the gown and the foundation satin in the shoe. The woman of slender purse who desires to wear tan shoes should be careful not to accept a dark shade of tan. The correct shade of tan for this year is very pale—almost a cafe au lait.

The "eternal feminine" has once more conquered, nay, has secured a brilliant and unqualified victory all along the line, and the German capital is to be congratulated on its guests. For a Women's Congress has triumphantly stormed the once impregnable fortress of prejudice and obscurantism. By the irony of fate, Berlin is the centre chosen this month for the gathering of representatives of the woman movement from all parts of the civilized world, and the imputation that once, in "old, unhappy, far-off times," rested on the Fatherland, as regarded the subjection of women, is to-day happily wiped out for ever. For the centre of German life and work is about to extend its hospitality to the pioneers of progress in the persons of the deligates of the International Congress. On Monday next there will be gathered within the walls of the Philharmonic what will in all probability be the most notable and cosmopolitan gathering of women workers that has ever met under the auspices of the Congress. As is fitting under the circumstances, the German representatives preponderate among the speakers, and Fraulein Helene Lange, Frl. Alice Salomon, Frau Anna Ellinger, and Frl. Olga von Beschutz, the chairwomen of the sectional meetings, will be well supported by their compatriots. If the English element is comparatively small in the Congress, it will be supplemented by English-speaking contingents from the Colonies, Australia and Zealand, Miss Derrick, Miss Louisa Thompson, and Mrs. Dignam representing Canada, Miss Sheriff Bain New Zealand, and Mrs. Watson-Lister Victoria. A large number of delegates also come from the United States, and the cosmopolitan character of the gathering is emphasised by the honorary president of the National Union of Coloured Women, Mrs. Mary Church Ferrell, taking part in the discussions.

Broadly speaking, the meetings of the Congress are divided into four sections. The first of these is Educational, and includes, amongst other subjects, domestic education, girls' elementary schools and continuation schools, the university and higher education of women, and women's part in education as teachers and on boards. The second section is devoted to "Women's Employment," and will include debate on agriculture, nursing, domestic service and industrial questions, factory work for women, as well as women's work in trade and commerce, art, literature, and science. "Social work amongst Women" occupies another section, and there will be a particularly large number of delegates to discuss Poor Law work and care of the sick poor, as well as the difficult problems of rescue and preventive work. Prisons, temperance, trade organizations, labour bureaux, and legal advice to women will also receive due attention. The thorny question of the legal position of women has a section to itself, and the married women's property laws, the position of women in the civil law, and with regard to social legislation and political societies, will be duly thrashed out, whilst the municipal status of women, including the municipal and parochial franchise, as well as women's suffrage, will be adequately discussed from many points of view by women of many nationalities.

The question whether bread-winning is the alternative of marriage underlies the whole problem of wage-earning by educated women. "A Woman" writing at some length in the "Standard," sets out to prove the errors of popular opinion on the subject. We give an extract from her interesting but disquieting article :—"Under what system of insurance could a worker—who would rarely be able to put aside anything during the first three or four years of her wage-earning life, when her earnings are even lower, or, as with journalists her earnings are altogether precarious and irregular, be able to ensure twenty pounds a year at sixty ? . . . So far from the majority of women workers being able to go straight on with their occupation for forty years till they are sixty, in many occupations the difficulty of getting any work after forty is already being felt. Woe betide the High-school teacher who is still an assistant mistress at forty ; and the same experience is furnished by the middle-aged nurse who is not a matron ; the middle aged companion, nursery governess, clerk, typist, and the rest. So far from things being an improvement on those of the past, they are already worse, and will be ten thousand times worse. We are only to-day on the fringes of the calamity, which will be at its height in another twenty-five years ; and so much worse than ever before because of the appalling numbers. Where there has been one gentlewoman in the past there will in the future be twenty, and, if the insane gospel of forcing every woman into the labour market goes on, there will be double this number. . . . it is now, I think, clear that as the average salary of the average woman worker is below two pounds a week in the Post Office it is eighty pounds a year—all this beautiful talk about providing a comfortable home for herself instead of the man providing it for her is merely ignorant. We may be sure that when the woman worker realises that she is never likely to earn more than enough to keep her provided with the barest necessities, and that her wage-earning life, lived probably far from her own kin and kin, is exhausting, solitary, and, after a few years, wearisome and unsatisfying, she seeks about for some way of escape.

This is not mere speculation. In those occupations which have been the subject of statistics, and records, as, for instance, Board-school teaching and work-house nursing, the marriage of both sets of workers, which usually takes place after a service of eight or nine years, has been the subject of much recent discussion. Indeed, the practice is so universal of getting married that only the other day it formed the problem for debate by the authorities. But it is not only Board-school teachers who have a way of getting married eight or ten years after they have embarked on their wage-earning career, but also other workers drawn from the same and also a slightly higher social rank—clerks, typists, hospital nurses, cashiers, &c.—and though it is not altogether safe to base conclusions on statistics, there seems no reason to doubt those compiled the other day, which proved conclusively that marriage has not decreased in this country during the last ten years, but that it takes place at a later period, at twenty-eight instead of twenty. In a slightly higher social rank, to which the majority of University women teachers would belong, the age at which marriage takes place is even later, and is less frequent than in the somewhat lower strata. If this were not so, the outlook would be even more serious than it is now, for you would have the ill-paid girl clerk—who easily enough secures work at eighteen, but who is no better educated at thirty-five, and generally, from the nature of her work, of no more value in the business world—compelled to compete with a younger and preferable set of workers.

We have now to consider whether we gain anything by marriages that take place after a woman has been carrying on hard, and generally exhausting, work for several years, in place of, as formerly, having shared in the household labour of a small home, where she was maintained by her father. For my part, I am quite certain that, notwithstanding all the talk about athleticism and the rest, the health of the woman bread-winner, whose work is precarious, is nearly always bad. She is not acutely ill, but suffers from neuralgia, headache, backache, cold feet—in fact, from the ailments of low vitality. The young woman is no longer in the bloom of her vigour. Bending over a desk in stuffy offices, incessant routine work, and the wear and tear of railway travelling, have robbed her of that wholesome, fresh, healthy colour which the domestic servant manages to retain, the girl and woman clerk or teacher rarely. Not only this. For seven or eight years—thanks to leaving in the morning at eight and reaching home at seven—she has had neither the time nor inclination, supposing she lives at home ever to take part in the duties of the home, and in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred looks upon these unaccustomed duties as despicable. Naturally for if you want to recognise the charm and beauty of any craft you must pursue it sedulously, and master its principles and practice till it is done with sufficient ease to make it pleasurable. There is no parallel in the days gone by to the sort of product that we are evolving with such triumph—a young woman of the middle class who comes to matrimony at a mature age with as little knowledge or mastery of the numberless household details that are inseparable from the most modest home, as the male bachelor of the same age. The writer is not amongst those who think that a separation from all home interests and crafts for several years whilst the worker is slaving to keep body and soul together by some form of mechanical labour, is a good preparatory life for marriage and motherhood. With many another, she evidently feels the gravest apprehension at the direction in which things are drifting.

THE sale of the effects of any well-known person is always a great social event in Paris. The auctioneer's private view is as popular a function as Varnishing Day at the Salon. Wealthy connoisseurs and dames of high degree rub shoulders with lynx-eyed professionals and the somewhat shabby individuals that keep curiosity shops on the quays. The sale of the jewels of the Princess Mathilde has been almost as exciting as a great race. Wealthy merchants and dealers and private collectors have galloped round the course at a great rate, and meanwhile the public have felt some of the emotions of the Derby or the Grand Prix. The three pearl necklaces that were given to the Princess by Queen Sophia of Holland reached the record price, for such trinkets, of £34,200. By that one stroke of the hammer the auctioneer gained £3,000—his commission of 10 per cent., which has to be paid by the purchaser, is an additional charge. It is not an unprofitable business that of auctioneer in Paris. This did not constitute the only sensation. An unsigned picture, which is said by some persons to have been bought by the Princess for 150 f. (though I believe this to be a legend) sold for 110,000 f. (£4,400). Experts suppose it to be a Corot.

THE WRECK OF THE P. & O. "AUSTRALIA."

STATEMENT BY THE CAPTAIN.

The Australian papers of June 21st, received at Colombo, contain graphic accounts of the wreck of the P. and O. steamship Australia, off Melbourne Heads. At the time of striking Pilot Dennis and Captain Cole were on the bridge, and both were unaware of the perilous position of the vessel.

The sea was calm, with a strong land wind. There were 294 on board, including 48 passengers. The first intimation was the shock and the grating and grinding noise caused, as she forced half her length on the rocks.

The Captain ordered the engines to be stopped, but this order was unnecessary, as the water rushed into the stoke-holds and put the fires out. The Chief Engineer had to swim to some parts of the machinery.

Captain Cole gave instructions to secure the water-tight compartments, and the boats were lowered. Names were called in the music room, and a couple of hours afterwards the life-boats arrived and all left, except Captain Cole and a few officers.

Captain Cole said the accident occurred a few minutes after taking the pilot aboard, and they were steaming 14½ knots "I judged," he said "we were 5 miles from the rocks, and the ship struck without any warning.

"The pilot wanted to give the order 'full steam astern,' but I refused. The engines stopped immediately."

Engineer Gordon said he had just gone off duty when he heard a grating noise and thought a shaft had broken. "There must have been a terrible mistake somewhere. We seemed to have been miles out of our course."

It is very doubtful whether any successful attempt can be made to salvage all the cargo. One thousand seven hundred and sixty tons are submerged, and also the boilers. At present the ship is firm on the rocks, but it is expected that the first strong gale will break her up completely.

NOTES FROM NASIK.

Rain has already tinged the links with green, and the rolling ball no longer travels with its former alacrity, writes our Nasik correspondent. Last week-end witnessed an influx of golfers from Bombay. A match of 18 holes was arranged, resulting in the victory of Nasik over the representatives of the Capital. The allied pairs' competition, for which Mr. Heaton, the Judge, had kindly offered a prize, took place on Wednesday, amid unfriendly showers. De Silva, who stated that the accident did not occur at the station, but that the plaintiff slipped down the slope and injured himself. Pandurang Keshev, the bookseller and Kalkhoore Sevakshah Banajee was to the same effect. Why Shahji any of these witnesses came forward to give false evidence for the Company I Nasik. Abasaheb and Covasjee Pestonjee were two more witnesses, one of whom saw the plaintiff actually falling and other saw the plaintiff rolling down the slope. There was no secret service money at the disposal of Mr. Muirhead to tempt any of these witnesses to invent a story ; and there was no room for any suggestion that they concocted a story against the plaintiff. The evidence of Ankar Bamjee and Mancherjee Framjee Bharee would show that no second class carriage could have overshot the platform, and the plaintiff's evidence was irreconcilable with that of these two witnesses. The learned counsel asked the Court to take his evidence with consideration and say that the other story was a fabrication. The rest of the evidence for the defendants consisted of the Company's servants, and Mr. Robertson took up each of those witnesses and tried to show that their statements supported the case for the defendants. Counsel submitted that the plaintiff had failed to prove his case.

Mr. Strangman, in replying, said the plaintiff's case said that when the train stopped, the plaintiff was bound to get out. He got out, in

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. MIGGS.

"TALKING about the Japanese," said Mr. Miggs "put's me in mind of what one might call the uncertainty of human affairs. You look about you and below nothing. You gaze even further ahead and the result is the same. It seems to me that the best thing to do is to wait and say nothing!"

"I don't agree with you ole frien'," said the lorryman. "Fighting is a very difficult business; and you never know what's going to happen. At the beginning you hear that the Japanese is walking straight forward without a thought, and you might almost see the Russians lying prostrate before 'em. Then you read that nothing has been as you expected it to be, and you are bewildered in your mind. By which I mean that the Russians are not such fools as some people'ud like to think they are."

"The Russians," said the little man with the white face, "are very powerful in the back, and knows it, I don't mean by that, what might be expected, that they make a science of retreat; but it can't be denied that they have played that game before now, and though they don't win you can never say they have been defeated."

"I have heard something said of the same kind," said Mr. Miggs, "but I never putt much faith in it. A man as always gives way ain't likely to hold what he wants. But of course you can pretend to want more than you ever expect to have. If sich is the case I consider that the present war is the sort of thing that costs more than it is worth.

"All wars are the same," said the lorryman. "I've always wanted to know who makes anything out of them.

"Who provides the horses and saddles and clothes the guns and sich like! They don't grow and must be paid for. Has there ever been a war where you didn't hear afterwards that somebody had been making his pile with what you might call men's lives? I wouldn't be too hard on 'em. For it is a non-certainty that the best man will not get a chance slip, if they know it is a chance, and be sure that they can make money out of it. Is there anyone present who would not do the same?"

"Perhaps if the opportunity was present," said the lorryman "it might be difficult to resist the temptation. But without the tempation nobody will admit the fact."

"It has been done," said the little man with the white face, "but it's a point of morals that I wouldn't like to be dogmatic upon."

"There is no need," said Mr Miggs, "to be dogmatic on any point unless, you know that you're right before-hand."

"But how are you to know that?" said the lorryman.

"It seem to me that if we knew what was right before hand, we might be proud to know it and not do it."

"That," said Mr. Miggs contemptuously, "is the beginning of morality. You don't do what is right because you know it's right, you do it either because you can't help it or because you want to. But sich reflections are above the present company."

"Don't be too sure of that Mr. Miggs," said the little man with the white face. "I would sooner trust the morality of our distinguished friend, the lorryman than I would yours."

"I accept the compliment," said the lorryman "without participating in the effect. Because I know that my morals are beneath contempt."

"You never spoke a truer word in your life," said Mr. Miggs, "and what is more essential than morals is manners—which you don't know the meaning of the word."

"It seem hard you should think that of our ole friend," said the lorryman. Because my respect towards you is full of affection. But I know the difficulty of making my meaning plain."

"Let harmony prevail," said the little man with the white face. "What about the Roosian? It seem to me that too little thought is given to the bitterness of heart that must prevail."

"I don't think they care," said the lorryman. "There's a wonderful stubbornness about them which makes me marvel. They're hitting back now; but did you ever know a big man taken at a disadvantage who wasn't certain to hit back, to hit straight, and to hit hard?"

"Science counts for more than you think, said the little man with the white face.

"I've seen a very small men knock what you might call a giant absolutely senseless."

"Yes," said the lorryman; "but what did your giant do when he got up again?"

"Nothing," said the little man with the white face "But if he could only have found his way to him it's very likely he would have killed him."

"My frien's," said Mr. Miggs, "I have listened to the remarks that have been made with great pleasure—taking into account what was supposed to be meant; though the argument was what you might call impossible from a thinking point of view. Now, I stand before you prepared to hold their tongues, which seems to be as difficult for a man as for a woman. Don't, my dear frien's, think this war is over, the beginning has not yet come: and I fear for the result. Because I know the Russians, having travelled in Russia for to know the quality of the leather. And I tell you in private, that they're every bit as good as the Japanese. You can't overthrow a Continent, my frien's and that is what the Japanese is trying to do."

"You can't overthrow a Continent," said the little man with the white face; "but you can hit a man over the heart, and the result is death without meaning it."

"There's no mistake on that pint," said the lorryman, "I did it myself once by mistake. It was putt down to weakness of the heart in a fair fight."

"I can't think how you could sleep again," said Mr. Miggs.

"Everything was straightforward, ole frien'," said the lorryman. "He said something that no man can say and not expect to be killed if possible."

"What did he say?" said Mr. Miggs.

"That's my business" said the lorryman, "and if necessary, I'd kill him again, though wishing him all happiness now that he's dead."

"Cruel and bloodthirsty reptile!" said Mr. Miggs.

"Don't say so, ole frien'," said the lorryman.

"Lizard," said Mr. Miggs. "insect beneath contempt!"

"Not so," said the lorryman; "but all was by mistake, and in good friendship."

"You make me laugh," said Mr. Miggs, "with your simplicity."

"Everything is as I have said," the lorryman protested.

"It's a terrible confession," said the little man with the white face.

"But one does things in anger which would amaze you if you didn't know the trouble of existence."

"Ah! the trouble of existence," said the lorryman. "There is the wonder of it all. The man died of a blow over the heart which was my misfortune. But was it my fist or his heart which dealt the deadly blow?"

"Your fist," said Mr. Miggs, with so much decision that the lorryman rose to his feet—panting.

"Your fist," repeated Mr. Miggs, calmly.

"It was never proved against me," said the lorryman, who seemed to be strangely agitated. "It was a fair blow, ole frien', and he was a man as big as myself."

"Brute strength," said Mr. Miggs, "don't appeal to me."

"But it's a good thing to have," said the lorryman.

"Well, I don't know," said the little man with the white face. "It seem to me that knowledge count for something in these days."

"And you speak the truth, me friend," said Mr. Miggs, "without perceiving that a strong man may have science as well as a weak one—a fac' which is apt to be forgotten."

"I never hear you make a truer remark," said the lorryman.

"Then let us celebrate the occasion," said Mr. Miggs firmly," and I may say publicly that I welcome this opportunity of saying that while wishing well to everybody, I have a strong feeling that the Japanese has had the war forced on them, and it's a prodigy how well they're doing."

"It is so," said the lorryman, "but I 'expec' there trouble ahead of us."

"Time enough to look at it when you see it," said Mr. Miggs.

"Not always," said the little man with the white face.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

BIRDS THAT PLAY GAMES.

A writer, who signs himself "H. C. I.," sends the following letter to the "Spectator," as a contribution to an interesting discussion on "Birds that Play Games."

It is a tall story, and it would be interesting to learn whether corroborative evidence could be obtained:—

Among "animals which play games" "sarus," or Indian crane (Ardea Antigone), I think entitled to a place. Some twelve or fourteen years ago in the Shahjahanpur district of Rohilkhand, I witnessed a dance by three of these birds in which one a female, stood in the centre while the other two males described figures of eight round her, all three bowing to each at other at regular intervals. The movements throughout were perfectly uniform and very graceful and the birds were so absorbed in their dance, which lasted for several minutes that they took no notice of me though I was within forty or fifty yards of them. I have also seen what I can only describe as a boxing match between two of these cranes, which was a most ludicrous sight. Twelve or fifteen "sarus" formed a ring, in the middle of which the two combatants fought a number of rounds, squaring up at each other with their wings, and striking blows which could be heard several hundred yards off. There was no biting, or kicking, nothing but honest boxing with the wings. Each round lasted, perhaps, a minute or more, and in the intervals the two combatants strolled about in the ring until time was up, when they went at it again. I sat on my horse watching the fight for at least ten minutes, at the end of which the ring broke up and the birds dispersed. How long it had been going on before my arrival on the scene I cannot say. Neither pugilist showed any signs of temper during the combat, or appeared to be at all damaged, and the whole proceedings were characterised by the most decorous formality.

PIUS X. AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL FAMILY.

PIUS X. has just given a most interesting reason why he loves Italian the Royal family, and at the same time incidentally revealed a hitherto unknown fact writes the Rome correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

"Love the Royal family?" he said, "why, of course I do, do I not pay for their water?"

"Pay for their water!" those present exclaimed "what can your Holiness mean?"

"Yes, I pay for every drop of water consumed in the Quirinal Palace, and you will confess that is not a little with modern needs and ancient fountains. It happened like this. When Rome was taken and the Quirinal inhabited by the enemies of the Papacy, the Pontiff, of course, was paying for the water used, and he—Pius IX.—refused to allow anyone else to pay, as that would have been to acknowledge that the palace the ancient seat of the Popes, did not belong to him. Leo XIII. continued the custom, and I also follow precedent. Have I not given proof that I love those who inhabit the Quirinal?"

Some one present ventured to ask the Pontiff what the yearly cost was, to which his holiness replied laughingly. "That I cannot tell you but measure it by my own for the Royal family, and you will arrive at a very fair guess!" And with this enigmatical reply the subject was allowed to drop.

SOME SNAKE STORIES.

TWO MORE WONDER-WORKERS.

MR. C. VACANTARAMIAH writes from Kumbakonam to the "Madras Mail":—There is in this town one Vasudevan, Yathava by caste, whose reputation spreads for many miles round. He deals with the wildest and the most irritated cobra and plays with it as if it is a piece of rope. At the sight of a cobra in the neighbourhood he is at once sent for. On his arrival on the spot he catches it by the tail and shakes it a little and leaves it down. It gracefully swings to an fro, with its hood drawn to the full extent and seems to hear patiently to songs he sings. He does not kill it but takes it away himself and leaves it in some remote bush. He is dreadfully afraid of other snakes except cobras, the reason for his fear being unaccountable either by himself or by anybody else.

"Nalla Pambu" writes from Trichinopoly:—Before you close your columns to the miraculous accounts of the way in which some people play with these deadly creatures, permit me to relate the wonders performed by V. Ramasami Moodelliar, Forest Guard. Calling at my bungalow one morning I asked:—"Are there any cobras here?" "Why not?" he replied, and threw a handful of gram among the crotons. Instantly a full-grown and terrifying cobra appeared, rushed towards me, halted and then jerking the tip of its tail to its expanded hood saluted while one might count eight. I was naturally startled, but the Forest Guard laughed, made some passes and muttered a "mantra." He then picked up the writhing reptile and played with it like a tame rabbit. "You must have drawn his fangs," I exclaimed. "Drawn his fangs!" What was my horror and surprise to hear this contemptuous sneer hissed out, not by the guard, but by the "snake"! "Can he talk?" I shouted. "Of course not, replied the guard, "at least only when he is under the influence of my charm." The cobra was evidently much irritated at my sceptical remark; lightning flashed from his green, wicked little eyes, and he hissed in a most threatening manner, whereupon the Forest Guard cuffed him till he crouched like a whipped Russian, and tears trickled from his beady eyes. I was sorry to see his distress, and, being struck with his strange gyrations, changed the subject by asking:—"Can you do the Cake-Walk?" "You bet," laconically answered the snake and threw himself into such fantastic contortions that I laughed till the tears rolled down my cheeks, it was as funny as the Cake-Walk in this week's "Punch."

Now, said the Forest Guard, let us get to business.—"Bite me," he commanded the cobra, and before I could move, being transfixed with horror, the snake seized him savagely by the hand. The Guard quietly showed me the marks where the poisoned fangs had pierced his flesh. "And now," he said, "send for Chinnasami Rao at Melur"—a village 13 miles off. He lay down while the cobra coiled itself to sleep on his stomach, and I went on with my office work. At noon the Guard was in a comatose state, and when I visited him again at 5 p.m. he was at his last gasp. Shortly after this, however, the charmer appeared, burnt some camphor, placed limes with crossed hands at four corners, and recited 'mantras.' I am not good at Sanskrit, but it sounded like "Abrakadabrabokuspokusginkrak." Meanwhile, the cobra went seven times round, keeping his left side towards the patient and whistled what sounded like an Indian version of Yankee Doodle. The Forest Guard rubbed his eyes sneezed and then leaps to his feet. "How do you feel?" I enquired anxiously. "Oh, fit as a fiddler, had a most refreshing sleep." After this detailed account of my friend's marvellous adventure I do not think we need be sceptical about any kind of snake story in future.

THE LATE CLEMENT SCOTT.

A REVOLUTIONARY OF THE PRESS.

WRITING in reference to the illness of Mr. Clement Scott, whose death, unhappily, has been since announced, Mr. T. P. O'Connor says in "M. A. P."

It is more than thirty years since I saw Clement Scott enter the sub-editor's room of the "Daily Telegraph" to say something about a dramatic criticism he had just written. The moment is fixed on my memory by the fact that I was in strong revolt against the tone of his writing. I thought it too enthusiastic, too unreserved; I had not yet unlearned the somewhat high and dry style of the older journalism in which for some years I had been trained. The little man, all nerves, all excitement, all enthusiasm, struck me as something of a literary phenomenon, as a revolutionary who ought to be carefully watched and laboriously pruned. And yet this new and young dramatic critic was unknown to me and other people—and perhaps to himself. Clement Scott was starting a new epoch in dramatic criticism. I know that Mr. Scott has once come into strong personal collision with some members of the dramatic profession; and yet if the truth were known, there is no man on the Press to whom the dramatic profession owes so much.

People of this generation, who are accustomed to see the enormous amount of space which the theatre now fills in the daily papers, know little of times when it was dismissed in about half a column at most, and when the style was dry, perfunctory, sometimes even wooden. Not that there weren't plenty of excellent dramatic critics in those days too; there were men like John Oxenford, George Henry Lewes, and many others; but the spirit of the Press towards the drama was not the same. It did not hold the same place in the esteem and the affections of the newspaper reader that it holds today; and the dramatic critic was thus hampered, cabined, cribbed, confined in his work. On the provincial Press it was even worse. I remember myself doing many a dramatic criticism in the intervals between a police case and a fire.

This was the epoch an actor was spoken of as conscientious, and when there was a poor wooden catalogue of the different artistes, a wooden description of the play, and in short, a perfunctory, half-hearted colourless article. This was the state of things that Clement Scott found when he began his life as a critic. He had the courage to write eloquently, at length—sometimes even with gush—and now and then, perhaps, his tone might have been more subdued. But after all, he had to make a literary revolution, and revolutionaries cannot afford to be moderate and self-restrained. If you want to get hold of the public—especially with anything novel—you have to strike it in the eye; to shout into its ears: to be insistent, demonstrative, even uproarious. And this is the excuse for whatever faults of over emphasis and over-enthusiasm there were in the early writing of Clement Scott. But the dramatic profession was all the gainer; and to-day the extraordinary advance in its position in every respect from what it was in the days of the sixties and seventies must largely be attributed to this feverish enthusiastic, nervous little man who so warmly took up its calling and its cause.

THE MANY-SIDEDNESS OF THE JAPANESE.

THE WAR ON INSECT PESTS.

IT is by no means on the side of war alone that the Japanese have assimilated Western science. If they were merely clever barbarians that might have been the case, as it has been in some parts of Africa. An instance of their thoroughness in the all-round pursuit of knowledge is to be found in the intelligent and systematic attention they are giving to entomological research. How to combat plant-destroying insects effectively is, of course, important to Japan in whose agricultural output the rice-field and the mulberry orchard count for so much. Still, there can be no question that their very modern manner of facing their almost invisible foes is suggestively confirmatory of that high opinion which English people have come to entertain of their gifts.

The pioneer of what one may perhaps call the entomological movement in Japan is Mr. Yasuchi Nawa. For twenty-five years past at Gifu, in the great interior valley of the island of Hando, this gentleman has been engaged in a scientific investigation of the best methods of dealing with insect pests. He publishes a monthly magazine which treats of the economic aspects of entomology. That the Japanese Government are considering the propriety of assisting his patriotic labour by a subsidy is but natural, for the ravages of the insects have quite recently approached the dimensions of a national calamity. It is estimated that the loss inflicted on the owners of rice-fields by insects very similar to the frog-hoppers of hop plantations, is not less than two million pounds sterling. In addition to this private work of Mr. Nawa, there is what is known as the central experimental station and chief entomological bureau at Nishigahara, near Tokyo. This establishment includes a well-equipped entomological laboratory, with greenhouse and gardens, the whole looked after by four or five entomologists of capacity, under Mr. S. Onuki.

So far the "kerosene treatment" seems to have been found a very efficient protection for the rice-fields. As to the scale insects which infest the peach and the pear trees, it is useful to give all the trees a thorough scraping, and then to wash the trunks and limbs with salt water of about the strength of sea water. The mulberry tree is of importance in connection with the silk industry, which flourishes on an enormous scale throughout the whole realm of the Mikado; and the Japanese entomologists are devoting all their energies to discovering the best means of destroying its insect enemies. Millions of small growers are keenly interested in the successful outcome of these investigations; indeed, one may say the whole agricultural population of Japan outside the big towns.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

FOR

LIVER COMPLAINTS, OBESITY, &c.

"A Specific for Obesity."—
The Vienna Medical Press.

Average dose:—A wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

A FAMOUS investigator who did some of the most delicate ghost-hunting undertaken formerly by the Psychical Research Society confessed to a keen desire that one ghost at least should prove absolutely inexplicable, elusive beyond detection. But he was doomed to go unsatisfied, and in, say, eight adventures out of ten in the "haunted house" category it proved, he said, to be a case of "find the housemaid." But then he meant either a hysterical or a deliberate illusionist of that calling. The Kirkstall Abbey ghost—grey robe, red gleam, mystic movements, and all—proves to be a mill girl, and a perfectly innocent impersonator. It is very disappointing, for at bottom we all probably have the lurking wish of the psychical researcher, that we should hear of one ghost that was utterly and altogether ghostly. And Kirkstall Abbey, despite the railway station, was such a very well and artistically selected haunt for it.

The term "gentleman" is said to carry at least two shades less meaning to-day than it did a score of years ago. Dame Juliana Berners, much longer ago than that, said Seth "became a gentleman through his father's and mother's blessing," contrasting him with the churl which, she averred, Cain became from the curse of Heaven. But now there are gentlemen and gentlemen, and yet another variety known as "gentlemen's gentlemen." Meanwhile France, which is a notorious conserver of gentility, has come to the rescue of the word. How else can we construe the first line of an advertisement in a Paris morning journal of current date!—"Francais, parfait gentleman, 31 a., marie, ayant relations mondaines," &c. It is reassuring to think that when the species is further deteriorated over here we may still hope to find one "perfect gentleman" in Paris.

Chief magistrates of important places are proverbial for the kindliness and zeal with which they give their services to the public. Two curious instances of this obliging municipal spirit are cited in "Notes and Queries." In 1331 a man applied to the Mayor of Oxford for the use of his seal on the ground that his own seal was "unknown to most." Four centuries later the civic seal was affixed to a deed respecting property in the parish of St. Lawrence, York. Appended to the deed was the statement that as the seals of the grantors "are to most persons unknown, I, John Allanson, Esq., Lord Mayor of the said city, at their special instance and request . . . have . . . caused the the seal of the office of mayoralty of the said city to be hereunto affixed."

It was only the other day that the church-wardens of the Wigan Parish Church were complaining that, as has happened elsewhere, parishioners mistake buttons for silver coin when the collection is made. Now the Wigan borough gas engineer goes to the other extreme and complains that ratepayer mistake silver florins for the ordinary commonplaces bronze penny. The Wigan gas engineer's annual report contains the following pleasant reference:—"It is interesting to note further, that during the year 220 florins have been taken from the coin-boxes, 116 of which were reclaimed. The 104 unclaimed, were however, returned to the respective consumers in exchange for pennies. One hundred and sixteen were knowingly put in the slot. This is, in my opinion, evidence of the confidence they have in the honesty of the collectors. The 104 for which no claim was made placed the coins in the slot quite unwittingly. Two hundred and fifty-six shillings were also found. For these no gas could be obtained, as they do not operate the mechanical attachment. As in the case of the florin, these were all claimed and exchanged for pennies. There is evidence here of the coin-boxes being used as miniature savings banks." One does not look for humour in an official report but then this is a gas report, and the humour cannot explode more than once a year.

That mysterious but expensive substance radium has some curious attributes, its rays, for instance, are perfect diamond detectives. That is to say, they show at once the flagrant difference between real diamonds and paste. The genuine stones glow in the dark when the tiniest speck of radium is brought near them; the paste remains sulky. For this reason we feel somewhat concerned as we read the latest and frankest advertisement of a merchant in paste which the American press can afford. It runs thus:—"F.—Superior imitation of Cape diamonds. Hardest and most brilliant. Very moderate prices. Jeweller to the Shah of Persia, Officer of the Lion and Sun, Knight of the Order of San Marino, &c." It is hard if we are to lose our dearly cherished belief in the magnificence of the Shah of Persia's diamonds. How melancholy might be the result of applying a speck of radium to the most gorgeous of his gems. There is no discovery that has not its dangerous side for someone.

Abdul Hamid has only an imperfect sympathy with modern literature and thinks that the printing press is not an unmixed good. So he tries to restrain its activities within limits that appear—to him—reasonable. The printers of Constantinople have been ordered to buy their ink from a State establishment and to purchase what they want once a year and not oftener. The printing officers are to have one door and that on the front street; they are to be open day and night to the inspection of the police, and the windows are to be covered with wirework so close that no manuscript can be passed through either in or out. Autocrats all the world over have an instinctive feeling that liberty of unlicensed printing is detrimental to tyranny.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has introduced a clever device for testing the power of its great freight engines without the necessity of running them on the actual line. Instead of running the engines on rails, wheels are placed in the bed under the engine, and there is one wheel for each wheel of the locomotive. When steam is up the huge locomotive snorts as if it were really running on the road but it is merely forcing the wheels beneath it to revolve. Everything is arranged so that there may be an exact imitation of a real journey. The "cab" sways in its usual manner, the coaling is exactly the same, and the pressure on the wheels beneath can be arranged so that the engine is exercised as if it were toiling up a steep incline. Within the machinery there is a chart, which is marked by an indicator, so as to record the "pull" of the locomotive and the speed which it succeeds in reaching. The advantage of the arrangements is of course that the line is not used for the experiment, and therefore traffic is not deranged.

Some curious details as to the elaborate systems of education which prevailed in Ireland in early ages were given the other day by Dr. P. W. Joyce, the historian. In those remote days there were seven stages of progress in the schools, both ecclesiastical and lay, and these stages corresponded to what we now call degrees. There were two high degrees, the "Anruth" meaning the golden stream of knowledge, and the "Ollave," the doctor. The other stages were the "pupil," the "Interrogator," the "Illuminator," the "Struthdoaill," meaning the stream of knowledge, and the "Sai," meaning the learned man. The terms for each of these degrees were precisely marked in years, and as regards the Ollave there were separate doctorates for the various professions, one being the Ollave in poetry. One of the conditions for the highest degree was that the pupil should be able to recite 350 historical tales at any moment for the amusement of an audience, and the possessor of this degree ranked next in honour to the highest of the land. In fact he sat next to the kings at table.

Cleopatra not only dreamt, but left a dream-book behind her, which in its present form as reprinted only costs a penny. The price is no test of wisdom it contains, for it reduces superstition to a dictionary. In many instances it would appear from its pages that the worse you dream the better it is for you. We give one or two salient extracts:—"Vinegar: To dream of vinegar is very fortunate. Again—Rain: To dream of being in a shower of rain, if it be gentle and soft, is particularly favorable to lovers. Eggs: To dream of eggs is honourable. It does not say if they are hard-boiled or not. We are disturbed to find that Cleopatra's Antonine experience did not lead her to place kings very high in the dream category—e.g., King: To dream of speaking to the King or any of the Royal Family is a sign of disappointments and failure. But there is no solace in the other extreme, for we read—Valet: Dreaming you see a valet or are one is very bad. One more extract, if only because it is so unexpected, it shows that Cleopatra's thoughts ran a good deal to cookery. Tripe: To dream you see tripe frying denotes a happy marriage."

The millionaire Mr. J. D. Rockefeller has been reproving the members of American churches for their lack of cordiality to new-comers. Apparently this absence of spontaneous friendliness occasionally extends to the stranger in the pulpit as well as in the pew. The Rev. Minot J. Savage has a story of a minister who visited Norridgewock, in Maine, to preach in the place of the absent pastor. After the sermon was over he mingled with the congregation, expecting that someone would invite him to dinner. One by one, however, the congregation departed, offering the hungry minister no hospitality, and he began to feel anxious. Where was he to eat? As the last deacon was leaving the church the minister rushed up to him and shook him warmly by the hand. "I want you to come home and dine with me," the minister said. "Why, where do you live?" said the deacon. "About thirty miles from here." But the deacon thought a minute. Then, "I'll be round on Wednesday," he said.

BOXERISM IN KIANGSI PROVINCE.

AT NANCHANG, capital of Kiangsi province, a dispatch reports that a number of men professing the same power of invulnerability against bullets and sword thrusts, as that affected by the Northern Boxers of 1900, have lately appeared in the Kiangsi market town of Lungchuan, near the Honan frontier district of Hsingninghsien. As soon as these disciples of Boxerism arrived at Lungchuan they began performing at once to show off their power of warding off arms and proceeded by certain mystic rites calculated to inspire awe in the minds of the ignorant rustics of that region, exactly like those practised by the Chihli Boxers in 1900. When this was reported by the petty officials of Lungchuan to Governor Hsia Shih at Nanchtang, his excellency immediately ordered the colonel commanding at the garrison town nearest Lungchuan to send a detachment to arrest the chief Boxers and disperse their followers who it was reported, were growing innumber daily. Unfortunately for the force sent to break up this assembly of Boxers and their newly made converts was too small, the military authorities as usual, under-estimating the power of the desperadoes. The result was what could have been easily anticipated. The Boxers made a desperate stand and what was worse, as it thereby enhanced in the eyes of the rustics the power of the Boxers and strengthened their belief in the latter's invulnerability, they killed twelve soldiers and wounded eighteen more without themselves receiving a single injury. The defeated soldiery who, although armed with Remington rifles must have, by the above showing, been execrable shots, eventually declared to their Colonel in extenuation of their miserable conduct, that the Boxers and their followers were strongly ensconced behind stone walls, which were further defended by broad trenches, previously dug by them in anticipation of the arrival of the troops so that not only could the soldiers not get near the enemy, but the latter were so hidden that they could not be reached by the rifle shots of the military.—"N.-C." "Daily News."

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"H. A. P." IN THE GREEN ROOM.

If the new farce "Who's Who?" should fail to attract, it will be all the fault of its situation. There's a place for everything, and the Savoy Theatre is not the place for rush-around farce from the French. Mr. Sidney Dark's amusing translation from the French of Tristan Bernard is in the unfortunate position of a dog in the drawing-room, or a conspicuously ugly child in a conspicuously pretty frock. A dog may be the dearest old thing in its yard; a plain child sweet enough in a plain frock. And "Who's Who?" might have had quite a hearty reception from the Press if it had been produced at a house where these things are done. But it was very coolly spoken of because something better was expected of the Savoy.

Falstaff in the dirty linen hamper has had an astonishingly long line of descendants, and Harold Fortescue in Lady Gerrard's Saratoga trunk is the latest to hand. It is ridiculous enough, of course, that he should ever have got there but, once inside he gives occasion for some really very laughable scenes. Was not the fun of Joseph Entangled built entirely upon the improbability of a gentleman of fashion and good breeding accepting a shake-down for the night from a valet who is minding the shuttered house of his master during the absence of the family abroad? When you have once swallowed the opening (or should it not be the shutting) incident at the Savoy, as the Saratoga trunk swallow Lady Garrard's lover, the farce is sound and perhaps, probable enough. It is never rational; for it were that it would not be a farce. Fortescue's little game of Jack-in-the-box, the fun and the confusion it breeds, and the "satisfactory explanation" it ultimately leads to, are all of the accepted element of farce, and the interpretation the piece receives is throughout of that approved order which gives the audience time to laugh only and not to think.

Miss Fannie Ward has not the opportunities that "The Climbers" put in her way not long ago at the Comedy, but she acts with considerable spirit as the lady with a skeleton in her cupboard (i.e., the young man in her Saratoga trunk) and she looks as ever the picture of prettiness. Her concern for the health of the poor prisoner in the trunk, and for her own safety lest he should be discovered by her husband, is very humorously displayed, and the house fairly rocks with laughter when hearing the lover is perishing of thirst she inserts a long straw through a chink in the trunk, and holds a whisky and soda to it. Miss Ward practically left the sickroom to keep her engagement at the Savoy, so that her goahead performance as Lady Gerrard is specially commendable.

Mr. C. W. Somerset, whose season it is at the Savoy, seems destined to have attention drawn to his feet in some way or another. In "The Real Little Lord Fauntleroy, of which he was the "gory tyrant" of an Earl, he had to hobble about in "cloth boots filled with gout"—to use the words by which Toole once described his own feet to me when he was playing the part of the bogus explorer in J. M. Barrie's "Walker, London." In the so-called "melo-farce" at Drury Lane, "The Flood Tide," Mr. Somerset, it will be remembered, went through the whole piece, as the mad millionaire, with his boots slung over his arms by their laces. And now, in "Who's Who?" a "wheeze" of the actor is to be continually looking for his lost slippers. In all other respects his part of the jealous husband is a "correct likeness" of the type familiar to the stage, which is equal to saying that Mr. Somerset has not exercised his right as actor-manager to select for himself the best chances offered by the author.

Mr. Arthur Longley, the latest addition to our rather large stock of stage "Johnnies," and a very clever young comedian, had one more drop than he bargained for, or than was strictly in his part of Harold Fortescue, at one of the rehearsals of the new piece at the Savoy. An amusing little incident. In the first act is the turning over of the trunk to its hinge side, to enable the porters at Sir Charles Gerrard's flat to carry it through a narrow doorway. That the consequent shock to the human contents may have some of its edge taken off, an opportunity is given to Mr. Longley to make a movement in the opposite direction of the trunk's motion, somewhat after the manner, or at all events, on the principle, of the dog of the turnspit. But in picking the load up at rehearsal, the men turned the trunk hinge upwards, and poor Mr. Longley rolled against the lock, burst it open, and descended to the stage in a struggling heap of arms and legs. If this had happened at a public performance the farce could scarcely have been carried on, for the whole fun of the thing depends upon the impossibility of the lover's escape, owing to his having in his waistcoat pocket the only key of the trunk's patent lock.

There were no groans from the gallery the other night when David Garrick was revived at the New. The man in the white hat and the man in the red tie were both silent—that is to say, they were not booing and they were not shouting down to Sir Charles Wyndham their instructions as to the engaging of his company, all of which shows that the row on the opening night of Bride and Bridegroom, so far from resulting from any personal feeling against Sir Charles, really arose from dissatisfaction with the play. T. W. Robertson's fine comedy went as well as ever and the applause at the fall of the curtain for Sir Charles's dissolute Davy, and Miss Mary Moore's pretty Ida Digby, as well as of course, for Mr. Alfred Bishop's capital performance as Ida's father, was in no degree whatever spoiled by sounds of discontent. The unusual announcement is made from the New that, after the run of David Garrick, final representations will be given of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's comedies, The Liars and The Case of Rebellious Susan, in consequence of the expiration this season of the rights in these pieces. Can this mean that after their revival at the New two such excellent examples of Mr. Jones's work will never be played again?

It is evidently an eternal feud between Sophocles and Euripides! It began considerably over four hundred years before Christ, and now, when Sophocles is announced at the Court, up bobs Euripides at the Lyric! Fortunately, it was arranged by their friends that Greek should not actually meet Greek, although (as a cynic has said) they probably would not have known each other if they had! It is really a very startling coincidence that the authors respectively of "Electra" and "Hippolytus" should be announced for public performance at this age within one week, and it looks suspiciously like a deeply-laid scheme to keep the little literary quarrel alive. However, Messrs. Richard Mansell and Napoleon Lambelet, representing Sophocles, and the New Century Society, on behalf of Euripides, disclaim all intention of making trouble, and inform me that they were not aware of each other's plans when preparing their separate entertainments "for the use of schools." But I am not informed why Sophocles did not keep his appointment at the Court. Perhaps he heard that we kept eagles and tortoises at the Zoo, and was afraid of meeting with the tragic fate of his master, Aeschylus.

Looked upon as a contribution to the spirit of neutrality in which we have been asked by our Sovereign to regard the struggle between Russia and Japan, the revival of the aquatic sketch, "Siberia, at the Hippodrome can hardly be called even a moderate success; but taken as a sensational drama it is a positive triumph. Naturally there is no reference made in the story to that other aquatic tragedy; trust Mr. H. E. Moss's good sense and good taste for that. But the staging of scene descriptive of the cruelty of Russian Government officials must obviously have a sharper effect upon Hippodrome audiences at times like the present than it was wont to do before the war, and I confess to having felt a little uncomfortable while witnessing this startlingly realistic piece in the company of a distinguished Russian gentleman. Luckily I happened to know that he had seen "The Darling of the Gods," wherein the villain of the piece was a Japanese War Minister! Mr. Frank Parker has made many improving alterations in "Siberia since it was last seen in London, and among these the march of the fettered convicts through a snowstorm is perhaps the most impressive. The "varieties" at this popular house are of the usual high order of excellence; the sensation of "Siberia" being seriously in danger of having its nose put out of joint by that created by the Spanish gentleman, who, booted and spurred and otherwise encumbered, turns somersaults on a tight rope. Safe a deep-thinking little girl who was leaning from a box, "I wonder, now, how he found out he could do that without killing himself!"

"What a copy of Sullivan in The Belle of New York!" cried a lot of people when they saw Mr. John W. Ransone in the Prince of Pilson at the Shaftesbury Theatre. But they little knew that Mr. Ransone one of the most modest of men in private life, and as delightfully humorous off the stage as he is on, has been doing the broken German business for close upon twenty years, and that in his own country he is regarded as the originator of the polite lunatic manner! It is by no means suggested that Mr. Sullivan copied the clever American comedian at the Shaftesbury. The Polite Lunatic of the other piece was in all probability a perfectly original creation so far as the actor was concerned, But while the tale is about that Mr. Ransone owes his success at the Shaftesbury to his clever imitation of Mr. Sullivan, it is only fair to give publicity to the fact that Mr. R. was in the broken German and polite lunatic profession long before Mr. S. (as the phrase goes) was born.

André Messager, the composer of that most agreeable comic opera at the Apollo, Veronique, is very English in his tastes, and is almost as well acquainted with London as he is with Paris. He is fairly tall and very distinguished looking, and anyone who didn't know him, and was asked to guess his occupation, would probably put him down (or up) for a soldier. As a musician he graduated at the School of Religious Music in Paris, his master being the great Saint-Saens, who recommended him for the first prize for a symphony when Messager was not many months past his twenty-first year. As an instance of his anxiety to make his mark in England, he worked hard to follow Sullivan at the National English Opera House at Cambridge Circus (now the Palace Theatre of Varieties), and produce there, after the failure of Sir Arthur's beautiful opera "Ivanhoe" the fairly successful work "La Basoche," upon which, in the way of salaries and general expenses, the late D'Oyly Carte spent many thousands of pounds. That he might be more English still, Messager married the beautiful and accomplished Miss Hope Temple, the composer of many a fascinating drawing-room ballad, and herself a comic opera composer in a small way.

Messager made an ominous beginning for one who was ultimately to court public favour from the stage. Of all things in the world he started life (that is, his working life) as clerk to an egg merchant in the Whitechapel Road! The celebrated French composer having been an egg clerk in the East End of London! Now wonder, with what he had in his own composition, he threw up the job in despair, and ran off to Paris to cultivate his gifts at the school of Religious Music. But a little peep at the business side of life never does the professional mind any harm, and Messager has had no real cause to regret the time he spent in the service of the East End egg merchant. "Never mind," said a friend to him once, when the composer had told him the story of his early life, "it is far better to have made the acquaintance of some eggs before" submitting operas to the public. "Ah, but!"

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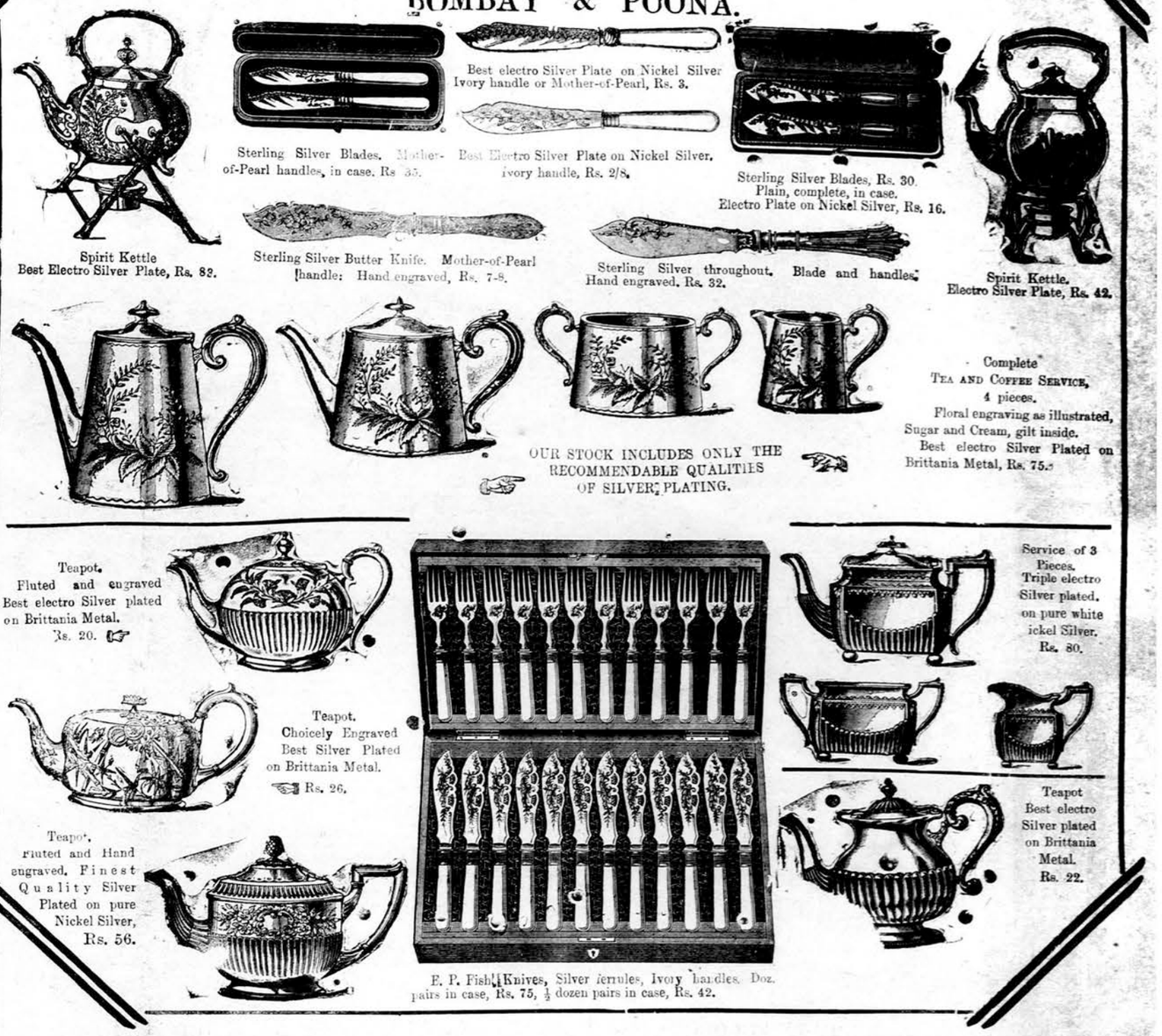

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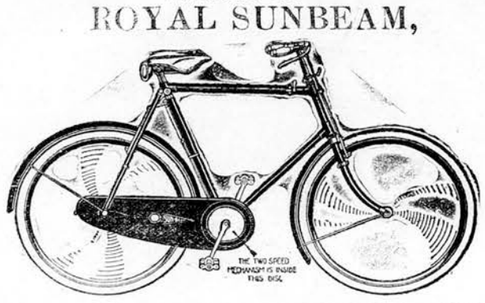

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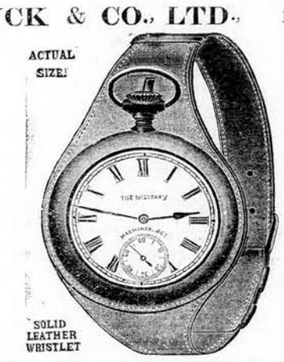

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